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COMMEMORATION ADDRESS *

REV. DR A. J. BOYD

At this Commemoration Service, you remember year by year with pious gratitude the founders of Bishop Heber College, now Bishop Heber Hall, and you give thanks to God for what they were and what they did. Some of you are very familiar with the story, but I am sure that you are glad to hear it told again, in a few words, every year, for the sake of the newcomers to your brotherhood. I believe that it is your custom to put these newcomers through various ceremonies of initiation; and that is well enough, so long as all things are 'done decently and in order', as the apostle says; but of course this Commemoration Service is the real initiation, when seniors and juniors together, in God's presence, look back along the line of their inheritance, remind themselves of faithful and unselfish men to whom, under God, they owe their heritage, and realise together, not boastfully, but with grateful pride, that they are 'citizens of no mean city'.

SCHWARTZ AND HEBER

Casting our thoughts back, then, to the earliest years, we come to one Christian Frederick Schwartz, that much-loved priest and missionary, who, nearly 200 years ago, founded the little school in Trichinopoly from which this Hall traces its descent. Schwartz was a man whose powers of mind and will were altogether beyond the ordinary, and they were wholly devoted to the service of Christ. He loved India; and in Christ's name he devoted all his great gifts to her service, with no thought of self. The other famous name, of course, is that of Reginald Heber, the great Bishop of Calcutta, half a century after Schwartz, who came on a pastoral visit to South India in 1826, and died in Trichinopoly. Heber was a fine scholar, and a poet of no mean quality, but his true greatness lay in his zeal to serve God's people, a zeal which so wore out his bodily strength that death took him 'sudden, unawares', when he was hardly beyond the threshold of his work in India. In his last public address, he commended to his hearers the school which had struggled on since Schwartz's days—and his appeal was not in vain. The needed help was given; the school was launched on a new career of usefulness; and, in memory of the great bishop, it bore his name.

It is a far cry from the Heber Memorial School in Trichinopoly in 1826 to Bishop Heber Hall in Tambaram in 1951, and we need not set ourselves to trace the history. But on this Day we do look back across the two centuries that lie behind us, and we look forward also to the unknown future, and we are more vividly conscious than we are on ordinary days, of standing at the meeting-point between past and future. Looking back, we thank God for those into whose labours we are entered—not the first

* Delivered at the Commemoration Service in Bishop Heber Hall Chapel at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday 27th October, 1951.

founders only, but generation after generation of men who made their contribution, and handed on a tradition which has at last reached our hands; we look back to them, and we ask ourselves whether we today are keeping faith with them; whether, in our life and work together, their best ideals are in some measure being fulfilled. And, then, looking forward, we remember that there are generations yet to come to whom we must pass something on; and we ask ourselves whether, at this meeting-point between past and present, we are not only preserving, but even enriching, what has been given to us in trust for the future, or whether we are allowing it to depreciate in our hands.

PAST AND FUTURE

I can remember very clearly some of the things that we were thinking and saying nineteen years ago, when we were planning the transformation of Bishop Heber College Trichinopoly into Bishop Heber Hall. That transformation meant, of course, that the old college in Trichinopoly had to close, and those who had been closely attached to it were sad to see its long life coming to an end. But they told themselves that it was, after all, not really an end but rather a new beginning, and all that they had most loved and valued in the old order could live on, and perhaps more richly flourish, in the new. And as we talked of what a Hall at Tambaram could be like, it did begin to seem that all the best of the past, and some things, perhaps, that the past had not quite achieved, might now find their fulfilment. Now one of the things we most wanted for the Halls in Tambaram was that they should be real communities; they were not merely to be cheap and convenient residential hotels in close proximity to the College, and with a certain loose attachment to it; they were to be parts of the College; and each part was to be free to have its own distinctive character; and within each part the members were to live as members of a corporate body which would claim their pride and loyalty. Well, I do think that dream at any rate has come true; I think our Halls are real communities; I think this Hall is a real community; I think almost all of you are in some measure conscious of being members of a corporate body which enlarges your life and claims your loyalty. Not that everything in Tambaram is perfect! Not that everything even in Heber Hall is perfect! To speak first of the less important, but not entirely unimportant things, I have sometimes thought that, in all our Halls, we ought to aim at a greater measure of formal dignity on some of the occasions when we give outward expression to our corporate unity—when we eat together, for example, on special occasions, when we debate, when we hold our General Body Meetings. And, of course, we need always to be watchful lest our sense of community in Hall lead us to be too narrow in our loyalties, or too fiercely competitive in our relationships with other Halls. Certainly we cannot say that everything is perfect; but I think we can say, with thankfulness, that it has been given to us to enjoy a kind of corporate life which is itself a happy and enriching experience, and which may help to train us also to be good citizens of a larger world.

THE WAY—THE TRUTH

But, when the Hall was in the making, it was not merely the ideal of a community that was in our minds; there was something more, something more that came to us from old traditions and old aspirations of which we were the inheritors and guardians—we were planning for a community in which the name of Jesus should be an honoured name, and His influence a gracious reality. Of course, that doesn't mean that we thought of a Hall in which all the members should be drawn from one 'community', in the current sense of that term. It was with no narrow or exclusive purpose that we dreamt of a community in which the name of Jesus would be honoured and His influence felt. On the contrary, our hope was that He might bless all who came here, by whatever name they might be named, and that He might help them, in the deepest sense, to respect and serve one another, by being a constant Remembrancer of God's claims upon us, and of God's grace and mercy which

are offered to us all. Now it would be folly to suppose that these ideals have been realised as fully as one might desire. You and I are all too conscious of our failures, both corporate and individual; there is no lack of meaning for us in the words we sometimes use in church, for our confession. 'We have neglected opportunities of good which Thou in Thy love gavest unto us. We have looked unto men, and not unto Thee, in doing our daily work. We have thought too little of others, and too much of our own pleasure, in all our plans. We have lived in forgetfulness of the life to come.' And yet I hope it can be said that the Spirit of Christ has been at work in our midst. For some of you, the name of Christ is a familiar name, and where that name is honoured you can easily feel yourselves at home. Be *thankful, then, that this* Hall of yours was founded in that Name, and try to praise Him not only with your lips, but in your daily life. Let your work be a kind of worship, and let all your dealings with one another be governed by His Holy Spirit. For some of you, Christ is a stranger—or He *was* a stranger; but I hope you have found that He blesses those who meet Him on life's highroad, and befriends them in time of need. And all of you are here as members of one community, sharing common duties aud common privileges, attempting the (never altogether easy) task of living a corporate life, which demands that you give the good of the community its proper place in your thoughts, and desire the well-being of others as you desire your own. That is never easy. Selfishness *will* creep *in, with all its offspring,* jealousy and meanness and careless self-indulgence, unless we firmly bar the door against them. But I hope that you find it easier to bar the door against all that would spoil your common life, because you are living, so to speak, under the hospitality of Jesus Christ, who is the Friend and Brother, aud Saviour, of us all. More positively, I would even dare to hope that there might perhaps be a finer quality in your common life, a stronger sense of unity, a more delicate regard for one another's highest interests, a more decisive adherence to what is good and graceful and honourable—because you are living under the *provenance* of Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

Perhaps you feel that this is to hope too much from human nature, and especially youthful human nature. Well, I'm not forgetting that young men are not young angels (who could forget that, here in Tambaram ?), but I am quite sure that Jesus can bless youth as well as age, as I am quite sure that youth needs His blessing; and so today let us measure *what is* against *what might be,* and if we fall short, as indeed we do fall short, let us find in that, not a reason for despondency, but a challenge to hopeful new beginnings.

STRATEGY OF PLANNING

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

By Mr J. M. Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S.,

Secretary to Government, Development Department.

An address to the Economics Association of the College, on 27th July, 1951.

The Planning Commission has submitted an outline of the First Five Year Plan, printed copies of which will be available at the end of this month. Although the name of the Plan is an echo from Russia, it is conceived in the spirit of democracy, and to that extent is discursive, nicely balanced, without rigidity and inexorability. For a compendious survey of all the economic aspects of the country, the Plan will rate as a historic document. As a Plan, it did not profess to be more than tentative, to be finalised after assessing the reactions to it. A duty therefore is laid on you, on all interested in Economics, to study the Plan precisely and to contribute to its final shape.

The Plan is of the magnitude of Rs. 1793 crores, of which 300 crores it is assumed will be foreign aid, the first instalment in sight being the proceeds of the U.S. Food loan. Otherwise the Plan assumes a revenue surplus of 135 crores from the Central Government, additional taxes of 213 crores from the States, long-term loans of 115 crores, the balance being the revenues ordinarily available for development at the Centre and in the States. To the largest extent the plan aims at maintaining the schemes already started 'which will barely restore the prewar availability of essential goods by the end of 1955-56'. It may be remarked that neither the finances, projects nor results constitute any revolutionary change. In respect of finances, the Plan frankly admits that a disinflationary fiscal policy has to be followed as prices are already at 450 of the index of 1939, having risen from 260 at the end of the war. The question may well be asked what stimulus to production, agricultural or industrial, can be expected under threat of falling prices. Recovery in Europe, and industrial insurgence in the United States have depended on the stimulus of prices rising without limits. On the other hand in many countries, runaway prices have made economic recovery impossible. The Plan expects to make the best of both worlds by maintaining rigid controls on essential goods. This imposes the pedestrian pattern and finance characteristic of the plan. If anyone expects more, he must suggest sources of finance and production which will not have inflationary effect. There is a proposal that savings in the hands of agriculturists may be secured. So far the National Savings movement, which aimed at this, has not been successful. The cultivator has no faith in anyone or anything but land and it is suggested that he may be induced to compound future payments of land revenue in loans specifically so designated, somewhat in the model of bhumidari rights in the U.P. The working and middle classes have no savings but it has been suggested that they may be induced to sacrifice their earnings for investment in house property. The capitalist classes are averse to reveal their savings or invest them in the prevailing conditions of uncertainty. All in all, the scope for loans is very small so that even the calculation of the Commission of investment of 1793 crores in the public and 250–300 crores of the private sectors may be rather more than less.

If there is no money, how is the Plan to be augmented? The essential strategy for this is indicated in the plan for development of land and labour, more than a third of the first being uncultivated and more than half of the second being unemployed. In respect of land the plan provides for the reclamation of 7·4 million acres, and for the irrigation of 16·1 million acres with a resultant increase in food production of 5·6 million tons. A further increase in production of 1·5 million tons is expected from manure, seed and other schemes. The total increase is expected to maintain the present average

ration of 13·67 ozs. per head for the increased population estimated in 1956. The question is if the present ration is sufficient and if more should not be done. The answer appears to be provided in other parts of the report. Since the war, the yield per acre has fallen from 619 lbs to 565 lbs, roughly 8%. The Plan proposes the scheme of 'Village Production Councils' which will be empowered to frame and enforce programmes for production to secure minimum standards of tillage and to reclaim fallows and cultivable wastes. In return, the village will be regarded collectively as the unit, and the Council as the channel for State services like seeds, fertilisers, tractors and co-operative loans. In this scheme the Commission has adopted the scheme for 'Progressive Villages' proposed by the Madras State which aimed at capitalising the authority of the village for using its own human and material resources. The Madras scheme included the definite incentive of remission of revenue, no specific reference to which is made in the incentives proposed by the Commission. However, if Production Councils are instituted in all villages, and there is no reason at all why five influential men should not be found everywhere, they can with little effort immediately restore the yield to prewar level; that is add 8% to the production which is much more than the grain now imported. And to the extent they keep on increasing the yield which is now less than half what it can be, grain for internal consumption, jute, cotton, and other commercial crops for processing and export can be raised in a measure that will add that wealth to the country, on which a plan of much greater magnitude can be sustained. The essence of the Plan is the capitalisation of land and labour for which a general strategy, that of using the natural leadership in the village is to be organised. The pattern is simple and automatic so that it can be introduced on a broadcast scale for dealing with a problem which is general. Without a degree of automatism, and without utilising the natural authority available in the villages, the plan cannot possess either the scale or speed, which the problem demands. Once agriculture becomes remunerative, the economy of the country will be enriched and stimulated for other tasks.

This same strategy is possible in other spheres of production, where the problem is the same one of fully using the human potential. In organised industry the problem is of extending and intensifying employment. During the last thirty years the number of persons employed in industries has risen from 1·4 millions to 2·4 millions, but during the last ten years the Commission estimates that productivity per worker has fallen by 20 to 30% which reduces the net increase in industrial output to a relatively poor fraction. The economics of industrialisation revolve on three inversely related factors, wages, profits and prices. Without a sufficiency of wages, the output is restricted, of profits, capital is reluctant, while prices must be low for maintaining the market on which the first two depend. The Commission proposes that wages should be standardised, differences being explicable in terms of the skill or effort required. Secondly it proposes bonuses on profits, to be held to the credit of workers till the present inflation is over. Thirdly that Boards on a tripartite basis, employers, employees and government, should settle work loads and wages. It may be said in criticism that the Commission has not considered incentives for efficiency which even in Communist countries are considered necessary. In respect of cottage industries the Commission has made various suggestions for improving the quality and maintaining an even volume of production. The problem of marketing, particularly in competition with factory products, is one of preliminary importance, and State emporiums may be necessary to ensure the workers that what they produce is quickly sold.

There is some criticism that the Plan is for the resources and not for the manpower of the country, its largest and at the same time the most important asset. If man, instead of money, was the basis, the Plan should have proceeded from the labour available to the schemes necessary to absorb it. Critics maintain that until opportunity for employment is created by the State for

every individual, democracy is only nominal and may in fact be threatened. Only by employing every one gainfully can Communism be deprived of its allies in the country. These critics therefore find that the Plan requires to be augmented by a census of all labour available and by schemes to absorb it. If such schemes set a target for providing each individual with a specified standard of living, popular enthusiasm for the Plan is expected. Full scale employment is required both economically and politically. The Commission seems to think that this could be secured through the voluntary efforts of the Bharat Sewak Sangh. Perhaps more precise provision is necessary and provided inflation is avoided by payments, if necessary in kind, plans could be made to marry the human with the material resources of the country. Without using the methods of the Fascist or Communist countries, public opinion and authority could be organised to make every one render the labour he is capable of, in schemes the number of which will remain inexhaustible till the country catches up with the modern world. It is argued that when the Plan be basically related to the human potential, it will have life, and therefore the capacity to develop itself from the resources available.

The Commission apparently has approached the problem from the side of resources because these are tangible. At the same time there may be something in a direct plan to end the existing unemployment of men and resources. No doubt the Commission may adopt this approach, as soon as its plan for resources, enables a start to be made. A precise study, on one hand of resources, and on the other of the man power available and the means of mobilising it, may be necessary. In this connexion human factors are important, since under democratic conditions people cannot be forced, but can be disposed to make appropriate contributions to the country's effort. Some psychological bias has to be imparted to planning to render it naturally and readily effective. In this, specific studies of the various income and economic groups can be made by economic associations. I commend this to you. I recommend you also to study the Five Year Plan carefully so that you may help to give it the most appropriate form.

ON THE EVE OF THE FIRST GENERAL ELECTIONS

With the approach of the first General Elections based on adult franchise, the minds of the people all over the country are filled with the hopes, expectations, fears, and anxieties which are bound to pervade the atmosphere in pre-election days. Early in April this year, I began to collect material for a systematic study of the parties and personalities involved in the election and arranged them under the titles 'What they promise — a study of the different political parties in India, with special reference to their election manifestos.' As this paper will reveal later on, I had to abandon this scheme in the end and take up a different approach to the same subject. The paper as it appears now, is more of a subjective nature than a purely objective sketch of events and facts.

We have set out on a great and risky experiment. Great because we are the biggest democracy in the world. History has no parallel of a democracy numerically as strong as ours. Even in the world of to-day, our democracy enjoys this unique position. Moreover, the result of the elections will have an international influence also, because of our strategic and key position in many of the global affairs. This experiment, however, is more risky than it is great, for, to put it briefly and bluntly, we are not prepared for it. 175 million people are given the right to vote and who can say that these are not going to be 175 million bullets shot at the bosom of the country? Let us not try to hide or evade the fact that ninety per cent. of our voters do not know what a vote is leave alone the knowledge of how to exer-

cise it. The right of franchise in our country can easily become the pearl thrown to swine.

In the field of democracy and party politics, our country presents a queer paradox. In the sense that we understand, our democracy is only four years old; but we have perhaps the greatest of democrats living. Our political institutions, like the parliament and adult suffrage, are of the twentieth century; but the environment into which these are introduced are far from modern. In the sight of law, all citizens are equal; but we have to make special provisions and give additional protection to some. The average man has little (or even no) knowledge of politics and parties; but he is asked to choose between a dozen parties. Our leading politicians agree on almost all fundamentals, but we have a greater number of parties than in any other country. There are about ten parties in the opposition; but the ruling party is said to have very great fascist inclinations. To explain but one of these, consider the aims and claims of some of our leading parties. Three of our main political parties, the Congress, the Socialist Party and the K. M. P. Party have the same ancestry, the pre-1947 Indian National Congress. Mr Jai Prakash Narayan has openly declared that 'we (the socialists) cannot object to the Congress in theory, for its ideals are much the same as ours.' Acharya Kripalani firmly affirms that in principles he has no difference with the Congress. These three parties claim to be the disciples of Mahatma Gandhi (each claiming that it is right and the others wrong) and Mr Narayan declared in May this year that if the Congress were to adopt the Sarvodaya Scheme (the plan put forward by the Mahatma) *the Socialists would re-join the Congress.*

Before an examination of the different parties taking part in the elections it has to be remembered that many of our party questions are merely *personal* and based very little on principles. The Forward Bloc, for example, originated as a result of the Gandhi-Subhas controversy. The K.M.P. Party, again, is the product of the Tandon-Kripalani struggle. More obvious still, Prof. Ranga who worked hand in hand with Acharya Kripalani and Mr Prakasam in the Democratic Front (in the pre-K.M.P. Party days) found it impossible to work with them and formed a new Party immediately. The example of the Democratic Congress in the T-C. State, of the two rival groups in the Punjab and also the behaviour of some leading figures like Mr Kidwai, further prove this fact. These 'rebels' left the Congress because to them 'the Working Committee was not truly representative, the selection of the candidates for the election was not satisfactory' and so on. Once they were out of the organisation, they charged it with corruption, fascist tendencies, undemocratic behaviour and all other malpractices. But one minor change in the list of the candidates for the election, a 'reconstitution of the Working Committee' or one compromise talk was more than enough for them to go back to this 'corrupt' organisation. Thus, parties spring up like mushrooms and many of them disappear in no time.

An examination of our political parties will reveal many facts to which we have not given much consideration so far. Consider the case of the Congress. Many people (including some of the prominent Congress men) do not yet realise that the Congress, like any other political party, is only an infant growing up slowly. This truth may be consoling to many, but disturbing to others. However it sounds paradoxical. Till 1947 the Congress was *the* party of the people, its president was the Rashtrapathi (the head of the *nation*); its flag was looked upon as the *national* flag; its opinion was considered to be the reflection of the people's minds. But the Congress as a National Movement disappeared with the end of the struggle when power was given to Indian hands. Till then it included people of different views and opinions. They all came together for a common purpose, to release the country from foreign domination and after this goal was achieved there was nothing to hold the diverse elements together. One after the other people began to fall off from it; the Congress ceased to be a National Movement

and became a political party. This process was gradual and informal and so few understood it. But Mahatmaji himself once or twice advised that the Congress (the National Movement) should be formally dissolved. This would have certainly prevented all confused views about the status quo of the Congress party, but it would have created a vacuum in the political sphere. And the time and energy which were wisely used in the task of consolidating the new nation would have been wasted in building up a new political party. There is, thus, no logic in the claim of the Indian National Congress Party of to-day that it won freedom for India. Freedom was won by the Congress of which Nehru, Narayan, Kripalani and many others were members. Narayan and Kripalani can have as much claim to have brought the country to independence as Nehru himself has. Narayan and Kripalani are not strangers from without the Congress. They are only the leaders of the Reformation, the Luther and the Calvin of the Congress. And till the time that these 'Protestants' left the Congress they have a common history and can be proud of whatever the organisation had achieved.

We have, therefore, to examine the Congress as one of the parties and as the party in power. Every week we hear a dozen speeches singing the praise of the Congress and about a couple of dozen speeches denouncing it and and pointing out its weaknesses. Hence, I do not intend dilating on either of these. A plain fact, however, should not be forgotten. It is easy for the parties in opposition to criticise the ruling party endlessly because they can disclaim responsibility for their failures and claim merit for their success, whereas the ruling party cannot do this. Its failures are magnified a hundred-fold and its achievements are either belittled or attributed to other causes, especially the 'power' they have. This general rule holds good in the case of all countries; in India, it is more so. People seem conveniently to forget or wilfully to ignore the extraordinary difficulties which faced the party in power during these four years of freedom. Our opposition parties can make any number of promises too, because they know that they will not be called upon to take up the government and to fulfil these promises anywhere in the near future.

However, anybody who has been watching the course of events in the past four years cannot help feeling that the Congress is deteriorating in strength and morale in spite of the repeated requests, warnings, and efforts of people like Nehru to keep it clean. I attended a conference last June, where a series of talks was given on 'India To-day'. Presenting the case of the Congress a minister of a state cabinet attributed all the ills of the country to our 'national psychology', 'our inexperience in the ways of democracy' and 'forces beyond our control'. Replying to the charges of corruption in the Congress, he quoted an old saying 'A man who squeezes the honey-comb will lick his finger.' He magnanimously admitted that corruption was bad, but seemed to suggest that it was nothing serious or degrading. The Party's attitude towards the freedom of the individual may be gathered from the Amendment of the Constitution, the Press Acts and other repressive methods.

We see signs of a new revival in the Congress after Nehru became its President. But the question to be faced really is not whether the Congress if administered properly will be able to check its own deterioration. We have to decide whether with the best of discipline and administration the Congress is capable of leading this country to that state of development which we dream of. Shankar Rao Deo observed correctly when he said about Nehru becoming the President of the Congress; 'That may save the Congress, but I'm not sure whether it will save the country.' The Congress, no doubt, is a good ambulance corps, healing a sick man here, consoling a wounded man there and picking up somebody elsewhere. But whether it has the genius of a commander to lead the country forward is the issue to be discussed. The Congress can heal some of the symptoms, but is it really capable of eradicating the root cause? This has to be decided after clear examination and serious consideration.

Coming now to the opposition parties, the Indian Socialist Party is the greatest and

best organised. As pointed out earlier, it has much in common with the Congress. Till April 1948 it was but a group in the Congress. It is not the Socialist Party of India, but the *Indian* Socialist Party. It attempts to grow the seed of socialism in the soil of India. It draws inspiration both from Marx and Gandhi. One is reminded of the cartoon (which appeared in *Shankar's Weekly*, if I'm not mistaken) picturing the I. S. P. as Karl Marx without his beard and dressed just like Mahatma Gandhi.

But no one will fail to note that the I.S.P.'s policies are rather vague and too much utopian. Well said Karaka: 'The Socialist Party certainly threw no clear light on the day-to-day problems which confronted the people: how to get a handful more of rice; how to buy a few more vegetables; how to find milk which was unadulterated with water; and how to make their few rupees go as far as they used to go.' (*Betrayal in India*, pages 235 & 236). In vital issues like foreign policy the Party is not satisfied with the Congress policy. It feels that India's foreign policy must be more 'real', but even the foreign policy expert of the party, Dr Lohia, fails to offer any constructive step to be adopted. The Party also wastes much of its time and energy in denouncing the Communist Party and its policy.

The Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party presents a paradox to those who study its origin and principles. The differences between Acharya Kripalani and the Congress started as early as 1948 when as a protest against the policies of the Congress Government, he resigned the presidentship of the organisation, or 'committed suicide' as he himself put it later on. In September 1950 he again contested the presidential election but was defeated by Tandonji. And he resorted to the unhappy method of forming a group of all his followers within the Congress in November, which was called 'The Democratic Front.' The aim of the Front was given as 'reforming and purifying the Congress and taking it back to the Gandhian principles from which it had deviated'. In the meanwhile in many States the Congress was slowly disintegrating. Leading figures like Dr P. C. Ghose in Bengal, Mr S. K. D. Paliwal in the U. P., Mr Prakasam and Prof. Ranga in the Andhra Desa left the organisation in frustration and began forming new parties. 'Groups' were formed in the Punjab and in the T-C. State. Time was ripe, therefore, to unite these new parties and to form a 'Rival Congress' or even a 'Parallel Congress'. It was at this time that in May 1951 the Prime Minister and Moulana Azad met the Democratic Front and asked for its dissolution in order to 'strengthen the Congress'. As a result of these 'unity talks', and in deference to the wishes of Nehru and Azad, the Front was dissolved on the 3rd of May. Speculations there were many as to the future course of events, but that the Acharya would not stay in the Congress anymore seemed to be a foregone conclusion. He declared that the Congress leaders by asking him to dissolve the Front had done 'a disservice to the Congress and to themselves as Mr Attlee would have done a disservice to the Labour Party if he had asked Mr. Bevan to dissolve his group.' As everybody expected Mr Kripalani announced his decision to leave the Congress —which he had served for thirty years, twelve years as general secretary and one year as president, on the 17th May. One month afterwards, at the Convention of the ex-Front men at Patna, the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party took shape. It was explained that the purpose of the Party would be 'to carry out the objectives of the Congress'. 'The new party has neither a capitalist nor a communist, fascist or communalist ideology. It does not purpose to change the world by a revolutionary ideology, but by a revolutionary social engineering. Though the party statement refrains from mentioning Gandhiji's name, the elaboration of its plans for the future is modelled after his general principles.' (New parties and Ideologies: An article by the Acharya—*The Indian Express*, July 17th.) Mr. Kripalani wants his party to be a 'salutory opposition' to the Congress. An opposition party cannot be artificially formed, he argues citing the example of the unsuccessful

attempt of Mustafa Kemal Pasha in Turkey. But one fails to see what the members of the K. M. P. Party have in common except grievances and hatred against the Congress. Much of the Party's strength was destroyed when Prof. Ranga formed a new party and when people like Mr Kidwai returned to to the Congress after Nehru had reformed it or after the 'Counter Reformation'. As a party in opposition politically minded people welcome the K. M. P. Party, but they also wish that the Party will form some new principles and new programmes instead of hesitantly sticking on to the past.

The Hindu Mahasabha appears on the stage with 'Hindu Rashtra' as its motto. Hindu Rashtra is defined as the form of government in accord with Hindu conceptions of economy, polity, and jurisprudence. Its economic programme will strike a 'judicious and golden mean' between capitalism and socialism. The indivisibility of Bharat is 'an article of faith' and the Mahasabha shall strive its utmost 'to bring about a reunion of Bharat and Pakistan into a consolidated whole to be called "Akhand Hindustan"'. The Mahasabha stands for the nationalisation of key industries, for family planning and the banning of cow-slaughter. Though the Mahasabha denies that it is a communal organisation and attributes communalism to its opponents, especially the Congress, it is not difficult for anybody with ordinary commonsense to see its motives and aims. The call to go back to those ancient days when kings ruled the country on the advice of Purohits and according to religious rites is not very appealing these days. In a country like ours, it is dangerous also to arouse religious fanaticism among the people and to fight the political battle on religious bases. The Party's greatest cry, however, is directed against the Congress. 'I do not mind if you vote for a Socialist or a Praja Party candidate, or even a Communist, or *do not exercise your right of vote* in a constituency where there is only a solitary Congress candidate' declared Dr Khare, President of the Party at Poona on 31st July. The Party's bitter anti-Congress views lead it to argue that the Congress did not win freedom for the country and that Gandhiji's fasts were mere shams and shows. The Quit-India Resolution was directed against the Japanese and not against the British, claims the Mahasabha!

The R.S.S., though not a political party shares the same views as the Mahasabha. Dr Shyama Prasad Mookerjee's Bharatiya Jan Sangh formed on 21st October and a few other parties in the Madhya Pradesh are just milder and better clothed varieties of the Hindu Mahasabha.

It will be interesting to note that the leaders of the Communist Party of India also sometimes belonged to the Congress. Mirajkar, Dange, Adhikari and others were Congress members in the twenties. But a Communist Party of India was organised between 1940 and '42 when the leaders, who were transported to the Andamans as a result of the Cawnpore conspiracy and the Meerut trial, came back after a thorough study of Marx during their period of exile. The Communist Party in India, as in any other country, is noted for its changing colour according to the needs of the time. It attempted to violently overthrow the government and indulged in cruel acts of sabotage, arson and other anti-social and unwholesome practices, which have surely alienated the goodwill and sympathy of the people towards the Party. The Party is not unwilling to resort to any method to get power, and so it appeals to the ballots now with a 34 point programme for India. The latest move is to appear more democratic and reasonable. The report of a speech made by Mr Anandan Nambiar at Palghat on 14th October reads thus: 'The speaker denied that the Communist party was an enemy of the capitalists. On the other hand it wanted industries to prosper and increase the country's wealth. There is no doubt about the right of the capitalists to earn reasonable profit; all that they were asked to do was to pay a living wage to their employees.' If this is Communism all parties in India (and everywhere else) are Communist parties!

An attempt was made by the opposition parties in the land to unite for a combined fight against the Congress. The political

wisdom behind this move is highly questionable. Common antagonism towards the ruling party will disappear soon after the election, when each party will be following its own course in parliamentary affairs. The *one* organisation which fought to drive the foreigners away disintegrated into smaller parties soon after that was done. What will be the fate of a union of *different* parties joining together to fight one of the parties which happened to be in power for the last four years? If the combined opposition succeeds in defeating the Congress in the elections (which is highly improbable in this election at least) a vacuum will be created in the political atmosphere. A combination of seven or eight parties can jointly fight the Congress and defeat it, perhaps, but it will not be able to run a government. This and similar suggestions arise as a result of placing party considerations before the welfare of the country. It is really encouraging to see that our major opposition parties have not fallen a victim to such selfish and narrow-minded motives. The Socialist Party, for example, though ready to come to an agreement with parties like the K. M. P., to avoid a triple contest, does not wish to have any permanent alliance with any of these.

The positions of the different parties taking part in the elections was aptly summarised in the Eastern Economist (July 20th) under the title 'The Congress and the country'. 'How long a party without any enthusiastic faith can endure depends as much on the weakness of its competitors as its own . . . Every party outside the Congress is infested with a greater degree of frustration than itself. The Socialists in a manifesto as extreme as an ivory-tower presentation could make it, have not recorded on the public mind. The Hindu Mahasabha has neither leadership nor policy, although, while differences with Pakistan increase, its militant faith will make some appeal. The K. K. Group, now presumably to be reinforced, is a party of disappointed people; its manifesto also has failed to record.' The men outside the Congress today are not likely to be taken seriously by the country until in the wilderness they have found a political and economic creed which shows thought and not merely frustration.'

Does this mean that the future of our country is dark and gloomy? Does it mean that we are slowly drifting towards destruction and peril? The parties are weak and unimpressive. Their manifestos are too idealistic and unsatisfactory to meet the needs of the millions of people. But (to continue the passage from the Eastern Economist) 'to say that the next general elections will be fought on manifestos is completely absurd. Hardly five per cent of the voters will know even vaguely what Socialism means. The Planning Commission's Report is a document far above even many members of the so-called intelligentsia . . . All in all the next general elections will be fought not on principles but on personalities.' And fortunately, we have personalities, belonging to the different political parties, whose leadership the world acknowledges, whose strength is unfailing, whose integrity is unquestionable, whose loyalty is undoubted, above all, who are dedicated to the pure and selfless service of the nation. Their views rise above petty party problems; they place the country before the party.

Our Prime Minister is the symbol of this class of people. The country is passing through a period of crisis and difficulties. We may conclude recalling what a friend had to say about William Pitt, the Prime Minister of England when the country was on the verge of a great danger—the Napoleonic Wars. 'Whether he (Nehru in our case) *will* save the country or not I cannot say: but he is the only one who *can.*'

CHRISTOPHER T. KURIEN,
4 *B. A.* (*Hons.*) *Econ.*

A HOBBY

The trouble begins when we board a bus and buy a ticket—a trivial occurrence, which most of us repeat almost everyday. All that we do is to wait till we get to our destination and leave the bus—probably with a mouthful to the Transport System for being so slow, etc., etc. If this is the way you regard your trip you have missed the very significance of what I have to say. Now let us do that journey again—say slow motion, even though to the observing eye and the inquiring mind, there is no need for this.

Yes, one boards the Bus and buys the ticket. Now starts action! Observe closely what happens to the ticket. Nothing? Something does happen. In eighty per cent of the 'cases', I have observed, something does happen. Slowly the fingers go into action and after a few moments the neat ticket is either folded or rolled or twisted or as in very few cases just held on to as it is. There are others who shuffle it into a coat pocket and still others who carefully place it in their purses or in their notebooks. 'Cases' that belong to the last two categories are very few, since most of us throw away our tickets on the road—naturally not into the bins that are provided!—as soon as we get off the Bus. Thus, four groups of 'Ticket Touslers'—if I may coin a term—may be observed. (*a*) The Twisters who make the ticket like either end of a Parry's Toffee—a crude, twisted skein. (*b*) The Rollers who roll their tickets like an unmade cigarette—a simple, convoluted hollow. (*c*) The Crusher who unaesthetically crushes and wrings the Ticket out of shape. And (*d*) the Simpleton who holds on to the ticket as given to him with innocent indifference. I have observed all four types and have yet to come across a newer category. There are other types as mentioned before. Also those who bite their tickets, place them beneath their watchstraps or rings—but believe me these are very few. We have enough data now into which we may try to introduce Statistical uniformities as well as the question of probability! Thus the basis of a (pseudo) Science has been firmly laid.

What has all this to do with human nature, you may ask. I will tell you. Psychoanalysts are men with uncanny powers of observation. They persistently believe that it is in the slight, unconscious, almost involuntary acts of human beings, that one has the clue to their methodological division of the human mind, the unconscious. For example, in the slips or errors one makes while writing or speaking or in the words or figures scribbled while talking to some one on the phone. These, they subtly maintain, give us a clue to the inner depths of the individual mind. If this be accepted, my 'Ticket Touslers' are not to be ignored. Do you now realise the importance of that bus journey?

Let me now go on to tell you certain results of my patient research along this line. My names of the four types of 'Ticket Touslers' are not without significance as you will presently see. My approach has been simple. Almost everyday I travel by the same bus to come to college. Thus practically everyday I meet the same people. What I then did was to isolate four individuals belonging to these four categories. In course of time I became acquainted with them. I had written out earlier in my files, the probable types of folk these 'Ticket Touslers' would be—I mean their general outlook on life, manners in the bus, their respective conduct towards the conductors, etc. I know I was doing nothing better than trying to formulate a law for chance. But believe me the results were 70 per cent correct and I think that is a sufficiently high score for such a pseudo-Science like mine. I have dealt since then with four separate sets (of four each) and I almost feel that I can predict certain characteristics with greater precision than most quack palmists or astrologers. Here then are my results.

The Twisters are generally a quiet lot, never bothered by quarrels, seldom impatient at a slow bus, never getting up when a lady comes in but going on twisting their ticket. Probably they are thinking of problems that puzzle them and that they find

difficult to solve. They are the hardest to get acquainted for they like to be left alone and one needs plenty of tact to get them tabulated. Result—60 per cent. correct.

The Rollers are generally a noisy lot, always eager to help the conductor, making ladies sit in other peoples' places excepting theirs, persistently on the side of the conductor when the latter goes wrong or does not shout at the right stop, etc. They talk loud and are easy to make friends with. They know everything from State Secrets to the latest Tamil pictures running in town. Result—80 per cent. correct.

The Crushers are an unaesthetic set of people, ready to kick up a row with the conductor, often surprising one by suddenly jerking up when a pretty Miss walks in, always finding fault with the Government, especially with the Ministers, and a generally irritable group of people. They are friendly and reserved. If you join them in their attacks against the Government they become most plastic to suggestions from you. Result—55 per cent.

The Simpletons are the best set of people. They are well-behaved, always act as mediators in brawls, will ever oblige a lady and are generally cordial. They are apparently carefree and make wonderful friends. In fact one such person, a Worker in the nearby Mill, is now a good friend of mine. They make goodwill and humour prevail and tend to make the journey a pleasant one. Result—85 per cent. Correct.

So here then is a nice hobby I have invented for myself and thought you would like to know. All along I have maintained that the theoretical part of it is no better than other Pseudo Sciences like Palmistry or Astrology, and works almost entirely on coincidences. It is real fun and can be exciting. It is thoroughly inexpensive and makes otherwise tedious bus journeys full of interest. Work on it yourself and see the results. If you find any new types, please report immediately—not to the Bursar's Office!—but to the 'Self-Appointed Professor,' Dept. of Pseudo-Sciences, M.C.C., Tambaram.

May I now suggest probable channels of development? I have not yet approached women for reasons that are quite obvious! We can trust a lady-research-student to work up along this line! I have observed a few passengers on the Route No. 7 Buses. Why not work up on others routes as well? Then supposing you introduce the hobby to the innocent citizens of say, Bombay. It might catch on and more valuable (!) data may be had. Thus the possibilities seem to be immense. Did somebody suggest America? Well, then I may settle down in the French Riviera with a Villa of my own!

Now a word of Caution before I leave workers in this field. Silence is the best policy for the first few trips. Don't tell a man he is a Roller, just because you saw him convert his neat ticket into 'a simple, convoluted hollow'—for he may roll up his sleeves and let you smell some knuckle dust. We work on coincidences and mistakes may (definitely) occur. Patience, my friends and very soon we will be able to take Stalin and Truman on a No. 7 Bus ride and probably be able to predict the fate of Human History.

A. P. Paul

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The photographs of the Excursion to Mysore facing page 20 are by A. V. Ramana Rao, A. R. Rasiah and E. L. Samuels.

The photographs of Pamban Bridge facing page 21 are by T. Sundaramoorthy and M. Chockalingam. The photograph of the Zoology Excursion to Krusadi is by T. Sundaramoorthy.

THREE POEMS

TO YOU . . . O FRAIL AND FICKLE ONE

'Difficile est subito subponere "verum" amorem'.
It is difficult suddenly to forsake a 'true' love.

—CATULLUS.

I grow more silent as I think of you,
Perhaps, too soon will come the absolute.
My happiest thoughts scorch me with Time's dew,
Like age that crawls on every shoot.
In silent grief I see your vision burn
Within this heart now lone, but full of hope.
From threads of grief sweet thoughts I weave . . . . and learn
That buds there are, after the storms, to ope.
I grow more silent with each passing day,
For only in silence can each man
From the turmoils of life recoil away
Into the sanctuary of his heart, and fan
The flame of love with some fuel new
And shout within, 'It's all for you . . . for you!'

G. T. R. P.

ARISE AND GO

In the deep of the night
A radiance was faintly falling,
Soft on a Mother's serene features.
And among the lowly creatures
A Baby's voice was calling.

I rose and came:
But there was nothing—no one there. . . . . .
Back along the night returning,
Suddenly I saw a soul upburning
Silver Steel, as though stripped bare

Wrapt in a dream
Fathomless eyes met mine unspoken ;
Wistful yet deep and startlingly tender,
Shattering the gloom with the ageless splendour
—the Promise—the Love—the Precious token !

Again down the ages,
Hark! A Song, the kindled Star.
Even now the wise men come again
And shepherds by the angels' deathless strain
Kneel where a Child and Mother are.

ARUNTHATHY KANAGATHUNGAM

RAIN IN TAMBARAM

And now the rain
on the sunscarred earth and solitude,
and all its dizzy moths of odours.

The wind is withered ;
tattered the roman triumph of the ant.
The raindrops skip and slide.

And now cool
on the tender tongues of trees
the twittering rain, sounds dipped in milk ;

the green is greener,
and the red. A squirrel of thunder
scutters across a branch of sky

and crows flash
like lightning before the rainbow of roses
and the raindrops dying, dying, dying.

LEO FREDERICKS.

TWELFTH NIGHT

On Friday 19th October, the College Dramatic Society presented 'Twelfth Night'; it was a very ambitious venture. Only twice before has Shakespeare been presented by the Society: 'Hamlet' in 1939 and 'Macbeth' in 1943. This is the first time one of Shakespeare's comedies has been presented here.

An outstanding feature of the presentation was that the minor roles were undoubtedly better portrayed. As a result the main story was pushed into an almost insignificant corner and the underplot seemed to usurp its place.

R. Z. KOTHAVALA's portrayal of *Aguecheek* was unforgettable. He managed to make himself, for a time at least, the centre of the play. SHANTI VISVASAM as *Maria* was lively and entertaining. The role ideally suited her and she made the audience enjoy the practical joke on Malvolio as much as she herself did. E. L. SAMUELS as *Malvolio* was very impressive. Though there were pauses in his speech which seemed to be too frequent and too long, though the discovery of the letter by Malvolio did not appear accidental, on the whole he made the part nearly as moving as I think is possible. And Malvolio's smile! We will never forget it.

The major characters failed to raise their speech to an eloquence matching the loftiness of Shakespeare's poetry. Poetry must be delivered poetically; and undoubtedly many passages in the speeches of the major characters in the play are the height and ecstasy of love poetry. 'If music be the food of love, play on': and the Society's presentation failed to strike this note of love and music. The love scenes were not very impressive and to the audience whose attention had been drawn and held by the fortunes of Malvolio and Aguecheek, the love affairs of the Orsino-Viola-Olivia triangle seemed to be almost interruptions.

SHEILA PARANJOTI as *Viola* showed a delicacy and poise which her role called for. In the exposition of the theme of disguise and identity she was remarkably successful. But there were not many occasions when the audience could see her face. ARUNTHATHY KANAGATHUNGAM as *Olivia* was not fully exploiting the possibilities of the role, but to her role she brought compassion deep enough to save the character. JACOB K. JACOB as *Orsino* was satisfactory. Many times he rose to his best; but I am inclined to say that speaking generally he has done better on former occasions.

A. N. D. FREDERICK as *Sir Toby* was quite entertaining. C. T. DAVID as *the Clown* did very well; he sang beautifully. J. R. RATNANAYAGAM as *Antonio* and S. C. SUDARISANAM as *Sebastian* were quite satisfactory. NOEL JESUDIAN and GOVINDKINI as *Officers* did their small parts well.

No member of the audience could have failed to notice the immense difference between the twins. The imagination was taxed a little too much to believe that Sebastian and Viola, as they were presented here, had 'one face, one voice, one habit' and that 'an apple, cleft in two, is not more twin than these two creatures'. Probably that couldn't be helped. But the difference was so marked, that I don't think the audience could easily overlook it.

The costumes were excellent. They certainly contributed no small share to the success of the play. They were charming and showed very good taste.

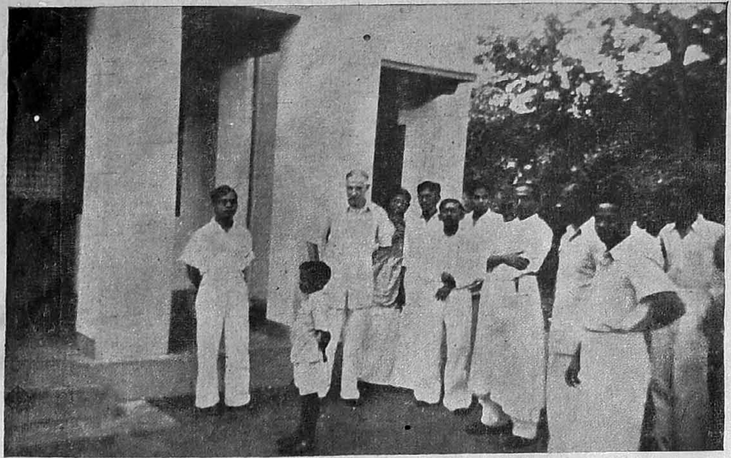
A great deal of care had gone into constructing an inner stage on the model of the play-house of Shakespeare's time. It helped to throw out the sound and to make the intervals between the scenes short. The curtains and lights were very well handled; and the microphones worked better than they often have done.

The business managers certainly have reason to congratulate themselves. The house was full and there were few complimentary tickets.

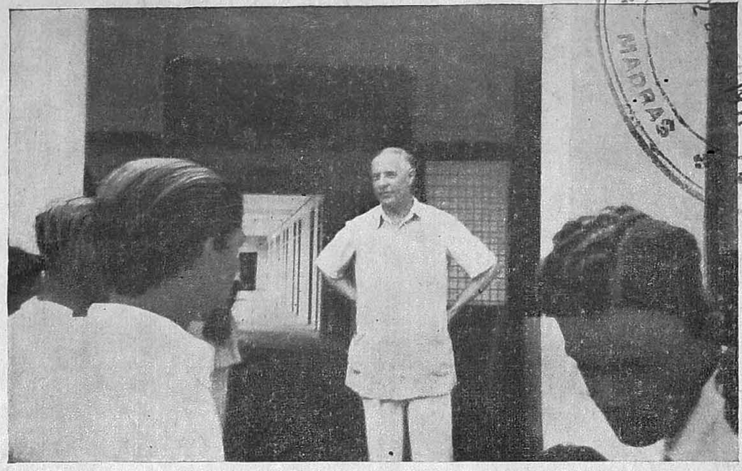
V. R. N.

SIR TOBY BELCH, THE CLOWN, AND SIR ANDREW AGUECHEEK

OLIVIA, MALVOLIO AND MARIA

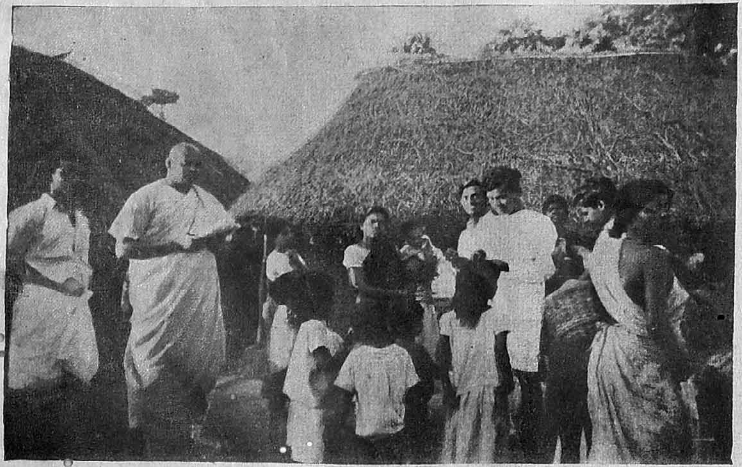


SEBASTIAN GNANADOSS ABOUT TO OPEN THE INTERMEDIATE HOUSE



DR BOYD ADDRESSING THE INCOMING RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSE

MADRAS



RURAL SERVICE LEAGUE DISPENSARY WORK

WOMEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL DAY

AN APPRECIATION

It is with some pleasure that I record my impressions of the Women Students' Hostel Day. I propose to get about it in a familiar way, as I would normally describe the evening to any friend of mine.

Let me begin from the beginning! After an usually long period of rather careful dressing the brightest and best of the sons of Christian College set off to Guindy with great expectations. Guindy was well decorated and all gay that day. I'm sure it was all done up in honour of the very distinguished guests expected from Tambaram that evening! We had tea and seated ourselves opposite a newly built stage for the meeting and entertainment.

The meeting began with the Warden's speech of welcome which was followed by Miss Leila Koshie's very interesting and well-presented report. I must say that I was very impressed at the amazing amount of progress the women students have made in the course of just one year, especially in the sphere of sports! The chief guest for the evening, Miss H. R. Sexton, spoke on 'Mutual understanding.' Then followed the Principal's speech. In the course of the last three years I have heard six of Dr. Boyd's Hall Day orations but on this occasion things were very different. The girls did succeed in even blowing him outside his defences.

The entertainment began with 'Whispering Hope' which was sung in parts and rendered well. The English play I may say could not have been better done, and I feel that it must have been very carefully rehearsed. Shanti by general agreement looked very sweet and as usual did her part very well. Her crying was very touching and did stir one to one's very depths. Sheila too did equally well but I cannot help saying that her crying was at times rather entertaining. I had a suspicion that she actually was laughing. Rita very successfully affected the air of a princess and Vinodini, whom many of us were seeing on the stage for the first time, did her part remarkably well. She looked very stately and fine as the Kalif. All the minor characters too did their parts well and thus helped to make the whole play a real success.

The Tamil sketch was a little too short to have any definite plot in it and that was its most noticeable defect. This was however made up for by Mangalam's magnificent acting. The conversation in the play was bright and entertaining all through and in my opinion the finest moment in the whole entertainment was when in a very casual way she made a request for a bus for the women students.

'Jack built, Jack built' said Kamala and in came the builders dressed as ticket examiners. They marched round in a circle but just could not keep step; very fortunately they did in the end fall into step, but that was, I'm sure, only accidental. The marching ended, they settled down to do their physical jerks for the day which included such very strenuous exercises as the milking of cows, butting like cows and even the practising of flying kisses. When Jack's house did eventually get built I really thought I was at a circus. I had seen this item done years ago by a group of small girls but that was not half as amusing as seeing so many big girls doing it in a childish way.

The gypsy dance was something new and was well done and well appreciated, especially the singing. The Puja dance could have been better done. The two dancers were not always together but that I know is not easily done. I was however very impressed by the professional confidence and ease with which Ahilia played the tabla.

It was rather unfortunate that I understood so very little of the Malayalam boat song. I was made to understand that it was about the daily life of the girls in the hostel. The song, which I'm told was composed by Miss Ponnamma, must have been very interesting for the audience seemed to enjoy it very much. The singing

of the chorus was very boisterously done. Never did I ever think Miss Abraham, Miss Cherian, Mary, Vinodini, and gang capable of all that noise. I'm sure I know what Miss Koshie meant when she spoke of their general-body meetings becoming chaotic. What else could they be with such noisy elements about the place?

The women students were definitely very fortunate in that they had a very small [a mere 250 !] and an extremely well-behaved and appreciative audience to put up with, which is a very great advantage in itself. They also had the natural gift of being able to select the best possible and most effective costumes. However I still feel that the girls ought to be congratulated. Producing such a variety entertainment with just thirty girls and that two weeks after the re-opening of College can never be an easy affair.

The moon shone brightly that night and created a fine atmosphere for the dinner that followed. We sat round and talked as loudly as ever we do in Tambaram.

I shall not make the silly mistake of comparing the Women Students' Hostel Day with any of the Hall Days of the 'great big Halls' in Tambaram. That just cannot be done. The girls did rise high above our great expectations and their previous performances. The whole function I may say was properly organised and well conducted. I was very happy to note one point in Miss Koshie's report. In her conclusion she referred to the very central part that their Chapel had come to play in the life of the Hostel and I did for a moment feel proud of the fact that the girls have set before themselves the great example of Bishop Heber Hall and I may say that if they are wise enough to follow steadfastly in the footsteps of the great lads of Heber—to say the very least—their entire future is assured ! ! !

J. R. R.

THE N. C. C. CADRE CAMP

It was 9 p.m. on 15th September. Boys in uniforms were moving here and there on the Tambaram platform—the selected cadets of the 'A' company going to Trichy to attend the cadre camp. The camp began with inoculation against cholera.

The daily routine in the camp started at 5 a.m. with sleepy faces searching for water to prepare themselves for chota. Then there was P. T. for half an hour. This helped some to reduce their fat and some to add new layers of muscles to their frames. The parades were mostly lectures, given by men with stripes on their arms. They taught the cadets subjects of military science. The magic thing called 'double' helped the striped men to correct the reactionary elements in the cadets. The early hours of the night saw the boys in their endeavours to make their belts and boots shine. The lights-off signal at 10-15 p.m. everyday sent the lads to bed. At the same moment some were sad, those are the half shaven faces, but they were not totally disheartened for their experience in previous camps made them expert shavers and they continued their task in the dark. We liked some parades especially the lectures but had a sneer for the fieldcraft. But we did the fieldcraft for we are obedient soldiers.

The account of this camp will not be complete without the mention of two things. (1) The caps we wore in the camp and (2) The 'C' certificate examination. We were like cowboys in that cap and everyone had his own way of wearing it. But when we were made to wear it in the proper way we looked like the smart soldiers that we are. It is a great joyful thing for 'A' company men to learn that J. K. Jacob came first in the 'C' certificate examination.

The happy camp life came to a close and we returned to Tambaram on 1st October. On 1st October some lecturers noticed some tired sleepy faces in their classes but they excused them for they knew that those students would be the future commanders of the Indian army.

D. J. JAGANNADHA RAJU
Cl. II *gr.* I *a.*

24 DEC 1951

THE SENTRY

Clang-clang . . . clang-clang . . . It was the Guard Under-Commander striking the gong at the Guard Room at Kajamalai, near Trichy. The drowsy sentry slowly counted the number of strokes. Ten . . . Eleven . . . Twelve! Another hour to go, he thought sadly, one more beastly hour of sentry duty. He looked mournfully round him at the dreary wilderness that was the N.C.C. Camp Site of Kajamalai. Restless, he paced the verandah of the Guard Room in slow, uneven steps. A thousand curses on the N. C. C.! Who thought up the great idea anyway? As for the Officer who first persuaded him to join and the Doctor who passed him as physically fit, and who were, at this moment, probably sleeping on comfortable beds at their homes, a thousand curses on them too! No, that wasn't being fair to them. It was his fault. He shouldn't have volunteered for sentry duty in the first place. He'd been extra smart that morning, with his Arms Drill, hoping to get into the Guard. If he'd known that it entailed this, he'd have done it as clumsily as he could when the selections were made.

Our hero blinked once or twice, trying in vain to shake the sleep off from his eyes. Inside the Guard Room, his comrades, five of them, slept the sleep of the innocent. They'd finished their sentry duty and now they were taking the 4-hour rest they needed before they went on again. In one corner sat the Under-Commander, another wretch like himself, unable to sleep the whole night through—it being his duty to change the sentries every hour.

The sentry took another look at the ground round him. He couldn't see very far in front of him, in spite of the lights that dotted the Camp area. In the distance he could see the vague silhouettes that represented the barracks in which his other College-mates slept. Except for two hut sentries, who, like him, had to keep watch for two hours, all of them were taking the rest that alone would enable them to endure the labours of the next day.

And then, all of a sudden, a rustle in the bushes. Was it on his right? Or in front? What could it be? The Orderly Officer on his visiting rounds? Yes, it might be the Orderly Officer. He'd just heard the clink of metal on the hard gravel. That would be the protectors on his boots. But no! The shape definitely was not that of a human being. What then? On second thoughts, didn't it look like a rather short man approaching the Guard Room? But the Orderly Officer was a tall, well-built man! Suffering Catfish! Could it be one of the Communists who were creating trouble in Trichy, come for the rounds of live ammunition that he knew lay in the Armoury? Or worse still a gang of them? Saints above! What should he do now? Yell for the Guard Commander? Oh, why on earth had the Under-Commander decided to make a round of inspection of the Camp area at this critical moment? Why on earth did the Armoury have to be guarded? Couldn't the rifles be kept in the barracks with the men, or just be locked up in the Battalion Orderly Office? And what did they expect him to do with a DP rifle in his hand, and a bayonet that wouldn't pierce paper? Did his parents even dream that their beloved son was at that very moment on sentry duty, beset on all sides by unimaginable dangers, not the smallest of which was a score of Communists bent on stealing the ammunition in the Guard Room? But to return to the more pressing problem of what he should do. Why not let IT come a little closer, and then do the needful? Yes, that was a good idea. Listen, another rustle—this time on his left. Oh, why, why did he have to come to the N.C.C. Camp? Why did he join in the first place? The THING came nearer, but now it seemed to have passed behind a bush, and was, if anything, more indistinct than ever. Hadn't he better challenge IT? Now, what was the procedure to be followed? Throw the rifle forward, and catch it firmly at waist level, bayonet pointing straight in

front, and shout the challenge. Wouldn't it be better, though, not to do a thing and just hope for the best? Or should he call the attention of the sentry in front to the THING, and ask him for help? No. That was not permissible. Just suppose the 'enemy' should attack from the front at the same time? Ah! there in the distance he could see the light of the Under-Commander's flashlight, as he and his two men returned from their round of inspection. In about three minutes they'd be at the Guard Room, and all would be well. Three minutes! Who knew what might happen in that period?

A brief spell of courage—or was it desperation?—took hold of our Hero. Following the instructions given to him earlier in the day, he jumped forward with his rifle and bayonet at the On Guard position, and, raising his voice to as much of a shout as he dared, vomited the words, HALT! Who goes there?

Startled by the noise of the sentry's challenge, the little dog that had been approaching the Guard Room quickly ran away.

V. D. STEPHEN.

MYSORE AND BANGALORE

THE ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION TRIP

It was with feelings of eagerness and expectancy that eighteen of us left Tambaram on the night of Friday the 26th October under the auspices of the Economics Association. We had heard much about the beauties of Mysore State and now was our chance to see some of them.

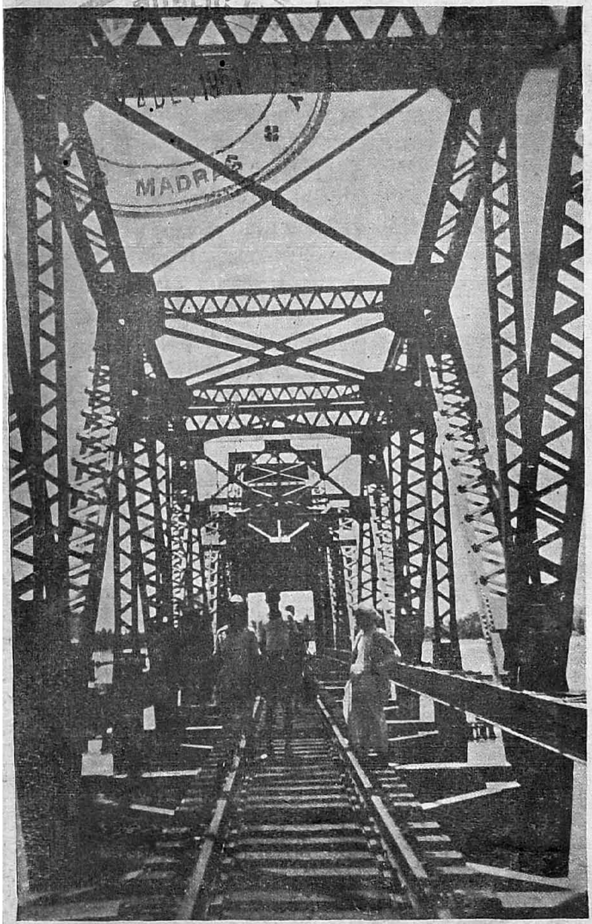
We reached Mysore at noon on Saturday after an uncomfortable, tedious journey and set out for the Maharaja's College Hostel where the authorities had kindly consented to house us. We were at once struck by the cleanliness of the City, architectural beauty of the buildings and the well laid-out roads. Adjoining the Hostel were the University buildings and we made good use of the University canteen.

After getting everything ship-shape, we set out for the Maharaja's Palace in the wake of Mr Paul David and our indefatigable guide Mr Padmanabha Rao. The interior and exterior beauty of the Palace simply amazed us. The paintings and sculptures were beautiful. The ornate carvings, colourful furnishings, luxurious carpets, exquisite chandeliers and the general magnificence of the Durbar and Wedding Halls left us enraptured. The weapons used by Shivaji, Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan were also on view as were stuffed specimens of animals bagged by the Maharajas on 'Shikar'. The exterior of the Durbar Hall is shaped like a pavilion and overlooks a wrestling pit where bouts are held in festive time. Around the Palace and its extensive gardens lie the walls of the Fort and the disused moat.

Tearing our reluctant selves away from such splendour we visited the Mysore Silk Filatures Factory where we saw the mysteries of the conversion of raw cocoons into silk yarn. Later we visited the Mysore Sandalwood Factory.

The following day we rose early and those who could cycle cycled to Lalith Mahal which is exclusively meant to house State guests. Those who didn't cycle followed in a tonga at a more leisurely pace. The Lalith Mahal, a couple of miles from Mysore is situated on a hillock from where you can get a commanding view of Mysore. It is a wonderful piece of modern architecture. Its marble staircases, lavishly furnished reception rooms, the Ball Room with polished wooden flooring and a machine beneath to make the floor 'springy'—all these with many other up-to-date contrivances astonished us. One of us remarked that he would pay five thousand rupees just to stay there for a day which just goes to show the gorgeous splendour of the Lalith Mahal. It will be well nigh impossible to erase it from our memory.

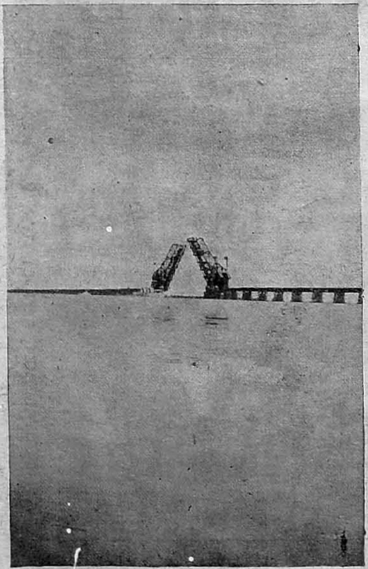
On our way to the Palace Garage and Stables we passed the Daly Avenue—a magni-



Left, top and bottom : PAMBAN BRIDGE

Right top : HISTORY STUDENTS AT DUPLEIX'S STATUE

Right bottom : ZOOLOGY STUDENTS AT KRUSADI



ficent avenue which is completely covered with a luxuriant foliage which the sun's rays can hardly pierce. At the Garage we saw the Maharaja's pleasure cars which are around forty in number including a number of 1950 model Rolls Royces. He has a French De La Hey car, which costs a lakh and a half, cruises at a minimum speed of 20 miles per hour and races at a maximum speed of 200 miles per hour. In the Stables we saw numerous fine horses and coaches. The State Horse which is used by the Maharaja is an impressive white charger.

In the afternoon we visited the Zoo where we saw some fine animals especially the hippopotamus. The Giant Salamanders from Japan, sent as a gift in return for our baby elephant, also attracted us.

In the evening we left by a specially chartered bus for the Krishnarajasagar dam across the River Cauvery which is eight miles from Mysore. The Dam which cost Rs. 760 lakhs and irrigates an extensive area impressed us, but not as much as the Brindavan Gardens. The Gardens were the closest approach to our ideas of Paradise and enchanted us. The gorgeous flowers, gaily cavorting fountains and sprays were a sight for sore eyes. As one of our party remarked 'If all the political warmongers of the world gathered at Brindavan for a week, they would see that innate culture and aesthetic sense did exist in mortal minds and not only selfishness and greed'. Mere words cannot describe the mystic fairyland which is created when the gardens are illuminated. The coloured lights created delightful illusions as they scintillated and danced before us allowing our tired minds to escape into a land of make-believe. Let us hope all the readers of this report will visit Brindavan in the near future. Returning to Mysore that night we supped and then climbed Chamundi Hill in a hired bus. The attendants obligingly showed us round the Palace although it was midnight. The view of Mysore illuminated below us was exhilarating.

Next morning we set out for Sivasamudram Falls, 44 miles away. The bus journey was dusty and tiresome and we arrived there at noon. A visit to the Hydro-Electric Power Station impressed us. The output is 75,000 kilowatts. We were initiated into the mysteries of the production of direct and hence alternating current from the generators. We next visited the bluff overlooking the famous Sivasamudram falls and our intrepid cameramen made sorties down a rocky defile to take photographs. Returning to Mysore we hoped to see the Palace and all its seven million bulbs illuminated for Divali, but we were disappointed. We had previously visited the Jagan Mohan Art Palace once temporarily used by the Maharaja. The paintings by famous artists like Ravi Varma and Bose interested us as did an image of the Maharaja made out of one grain of rice.

Leaving Mysore on Monday night we reached Bangalore on Tuesday morning. We temporarily lodged in a hotel and then cycled to Malleswaram followed as usual by our friends in the jutka. At Malleswaram we visited the Lamp Works, the Glass and Enamel Factory and the Indian Institute of Science. We were shown the model of the H. T. II trainer plane which was recently built by the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and had explained the research that went into the making of it. This was in the Aeronautical section of the Institute. We also visited the Porcelain Factory. We cycled back to Bangalore and then paid a hurried visit to the Hindustan Aircraft Factory seven miles away. We were shown round the various departments and sections and saw the busy activity of some of the 8,500 workers employed there.

We returned to Bangalore in pouring rain and we cyclists were drenched to the skin as we could not find shelter in time. We cycled round Bangalore and visited Cubbon Park whilst the 'jutka-wallahs' visited the Lal Bagh gardens.

That night we left for Madras and arrived rather weary but highly excited at Tambaram on Wednesday morning to attend classes. Throughout the tour a spirit of good humour and camaraderie prevailed and our musicians greatly livened up the proceedings. Our thanks are due to Mr Paul David for accompanying us,

to Mr Padmanabha Rao, without whose guidance we wouldn't have seen half the things we saw in Mysore and last but not least to our Secretary, Venkataramana Rao for arranging such a delightful excursion at a fairly moderate cost. Long live men of culture and taste like those who have made possible the beauties of Mysore.

E. L. SAMUELS, 5 HONS. BR. IV.
N. NAGESWARAN, 5 HONS. BR. IV.

A VISIT TO PONDICHERRY

IMPRESSIONS OF THE HISTORY ASSOCIATION'S TOUR

Viewed from the sea, Pondicherry is a pretty little town with tall grey buildings rising from the shore.

As one walks along the road skirting the beach one stops suddenly at the statue of Joseph François Dupleix, the chief architect of the French power in India. He stands alone, in lofty splendour, gazing calmly on the sea.

But my first impressions of Pondicherry were entirely different. Getting down from the train at night after a tiring journey and an even more tiresome ordeal at the customs barrier, eyes weighed with sleep, the narrow ill-lit streets presented a picture of unrelieved gloom. Was this the city I had hoped to see—the main bastion of French rule in India ?

After a good night's sleep and breakfast, things took on a new colour. In the morning we explored the town of Pondicherry, the well laid grounds in front of the Governor's Palace and the monument recording the visit of Krishna Deva Raya, the Vijayanagar ruler.

Pondicherry, as compared to Madras, is a small town and most of its biggest buildings are found by the beach. The city conveys an impression of age. Most of the houses are old and badly need a touch of paint. They are very solidly built in the old style with a courtyard in the centre and have large carved wooden doors opened by massive iron keys about a foot long. The streets are narrow and dirty and sanitation poor. During the day the streets are full of people. Cars are few and bicycles form the most popular means of conveyance. I noticed that the bells had a very musical sound.

One cannot forget the odours of Pondicherry—a motley combination of smells, the aroma of liquor, the fragrance of perfumes and the stench of foetid drains.

As one walked along the beach and saw the pier, now deserted, it was evident that Pondicherry had seen better days. Leaving the pier we visited the Ashram. As we passed through the tall gates and entered the buildings surrounded by high walls one felt as in another world. A fierce young Revolutionary sought refuge with the French in India and when he came into contact with 'the Mother,' Sri Aurobindo Ghosh gave up politics for Philosophy and gave to India and the world the message of 'Divine life'. An atmosphere of mystery surrounds the institution. Everything was hushed and still and we spoke in subdued tones.

Our guide showed us the library and the samadhi of Sri Aurobindo beautifully decorated with sweet smelling flowers and round which men sat in deep meditation. We were also shown photographs of Aurobindo Ghosh and the Mother. A tablet in the sitting-room caught my attention. On it was written 'Act as if you are in the presence of the Mother. She is always watching you.' It gave me a creepy feeling.

We did not see the Mother but were asked to come again in the evening to watch the games over which she would preside.

At about 6-30 p.m. we were taken to a large playground filled with men, women and children, young and old, engaged in physical exercises. The whole place was humming with life and activity. Punctually at 6-30 p.m. the Mother arrived on the scene and the display began with a March

Past at which the Mother took the salute. After that came marching and running in formation and a drill display in which the participants dropped out as they felt tired and rejoined when they pleased. It was a grand sight to see this large concourse of men and women marching to the music of a brass band played by the inmates of the Ashram. After about 45 minutes of vigorous physical exertion everyone stood still for ten minutes contemplating the Divine. One by one the lights in the neighbouring buildings went out and we were left standing in the solemn stillness while the stars twinkled overhead in the deep blue sky and the beam from the light-house on the shore swept the heavens. In the distance the faint lapping of the waves was heard. One became profoundly aware of the awe, the mystery and the grandeur of life;

> 'The starry heavens above
> And the moral law within.'

Gradually the lights came on again and the spell was broken but the impression remains. Before we left 'the Mother' gave us each a little booklet on sport. I thought it would have cheered the old Greek philosopher Plato immensely to see his ideal of education consisting of Music and Gymnastics being practised in the twentieth century. Undoubtedly the aspect of regimentation and its consequences cannot be overlooked but yet the achievement excites admiration. Pondicherry is also associated with the famous Tamil poet Bharathi who was inspired to write his poems while walking on the shore.

A few miles away from the town on the banks of a river is Arakamedu, a spot of historical interest associated with the Pandyas. On this site archaeologists have excavated a Roman warehouse belonging probably to the first century A.D. I imagine ships came up the river bringing their goods to be stored at the warehouse, of which only the ruins remain. We collected a few pieces of highly glazed and beautifully polished pottery marked with lineal designs and some glass beads.

Mention must also be made of the shops of Pondicherry which are crammed with good things. Watches innumerable, lovely French silks, pearl necklaces, soaps, perfumes and cosmetics all dear to a woman's heart. The only snag is that the customs duties levied by the Indian Government are heavy.

I was disappointed to find that the majority of the inhabitants spoke not French but Tamil. Further, I had expected to see a minor Paris but found a third rate Indian town. Yet Pondicherry today is the stronghold of French rule in India. There are no colleges in Pondicherry but deserving students are sent by the Government to French universities. Representatives from French India sit in the Chamber of Deputies.

Pondicherry serves as a clear illustration of the evils of colonial rule. The people have not prospered under the French regime. With the lapse of time Pondicherry is bound to be integrated in the Indian Union.

The History Excursion to Pondicherry was indeed pleasant and will be long remembered. We were a party of twenty-eight including four members of staff—Prof. Devanesen, Mr Sargurudoss, Miss Velu, and Mr Jacob. Our thanks go to our energetic Secretary, Lakshmi Narayan, whose untiring efforts made the trip a thoroughly enjoyable one.

MARY ABRAHAM
(*Student-Chairman, History and Politics Association*)

THE CRICKET TOUR TO SALEM

The short tour to Salem during the third week of September was the highlight of the first half of this year's cricket season in our college. The tour was a success for the team as a whole. In particular, Kasinath and Viswanathan shone as batsmen, Narayanan and Purushotham struck excellent form with the leather, while Subramaniam proved to be a useful all-rounder. The team: D. Narayanan (Captain), Y. G. Kasinath (Vice Captain), V. K. Viswanathan, M. Subramaniam, P. N. Krishnan, P. V. Purushotham, M. Ramaswamy, K. S. Duleep, S. C. Sudarisanam (Wicket Keeper), B. Natarajan, P. V. Chandrasekaran, M. Padmanabhan, B. Sampath, and I. Lakshmi Narasimhan.

The tour began with a match against Salem Municipal College on their grounds, in which they managed to force a draw. Kasinath, playing correct and confident cricket, scored the coveted century. With Subramaniam (66), he added 100 runs for the third wicket. Viswanathan batted well for his breezy knock of 50 runs. The scores: M. C. C. 260 for 4; S. M. C. 58 for 7.

The match with the Saurashtra Club on the Manor House grounds ended in an easy victory for us. Kasinath again batted well for his 69 runs. Viswanathan and Subramaniam made some useful runs, while our bowlers struck deadly form, skittling out the home team for a poor total. The scores: M. C. C. 166 for 7 and declared; Saurashtra Club 56.

Playing on the Municipal College grounds, the United Gymkhana, Salem, the next club we met, after quickly losing wickets in their wild attempt to force a win, drew the match. Kasinath maintained his form with the bat by scoring another 70, and with Krishnan (34), he added 120 runs for the second wicket. Subramaniam captured 5 wickets. The scores: M. C. C. 158 for 9 and declared. T. U. G. 105 for 7.

We saw some bright batting from the home team in the last match (viz.) with the Salem Cricket Club on the beautiful Little Flower High School grounds. R. T. Parthasarathy, popularly known as 'Pacha' in Salem cricket circles, played a fighting innings for his 56. Viswanathan, our opening bat, missed his century by 12 runs. Natarajan scored a quick 47. The scores: M. C. C. 212 for 7 and declared. S. C. C. 131 for 3.

The tour was both instructive and interesting. Lakshmi Narasimhan (the duplicate 'Gopi') provided the mirth and fun for the four days of our tour.

We were comfortably lodged in the Little Flower High School, for which we thank the authorities concerned.

Natarajan and Narayanan, the manager-cum-captain, were responsible for the good arrangements during the tour. We are very much indebted to Salem cricketers in general and to Mr R. T. Parthasarathy in particular for their kind hospitality and nice arrangements. We thank Mr C. A. Abraham, our able Physical Director and Mr R. T. Parthasarathy for arranging this tour.

D. NARAYANAN,
Captain for Cricket.

COLLEGE NOTES

NEWS OF OLD STUDENTS

Dr N. Sundararama Sastri, Statistical Officer, Reserve Bank, Bombay, is to preside over the Statistics Section at the forthcoming Indian Science Congress in Calcutta.

V. Panchapagesan has been for about two years a Statistical Inspector on the Eastern Punjab Railway, working in Simla.

S. Ramakrishnan of Trichur is a Lecturer in Union Christian College, Alwaye.

T. K. Parthasarathy is working for United Press of India in Bombay.

K. Kuriyan and T. J. S. George are also doing journalistic work in Bombay.

E. P. Fritschi, on completing his medical course, has married Manoramabai, daughter of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. S. S. Clarke, of Pallavaram. She was for several years S.C.M. Area Secretary, and they both took an active part in the work of the S.C.M. in the Settlement at Pammal. They are now at the Christian Medical College Hospital at Vellore.

A number of our old Students are working at the Tata Institute for Fundamental Research in Bombay.

Dr Raja Ramanna, who was a student of our College in the early forties got his Ph.D. (Lond.) and is now a Reader there.

V. K. Balasubramanyam took his B.Sc. from this College and after completing his M.Sc. from the Calcutta University is a Research Student in the Institute.

K. Balagangadharan, who has been lecturing for several years in Poona University, is in the Mathematics dept. of the Institute.

V. Premanand, an Honours student of this College from 1946-'49 has joined as a research student.

G. S. Mani, another of the 1946-49 batch is a research assistant in the Atomic Energy Commission, working on Cloud Chambers.

S. Raghavachari, a Mathematics Honours student of this College, is now doing research in the Mathematics department of the Institute.

N. Veeraraghavan was a student of the B.Sc. (Hons.) classes from 1947-50 and was resident in St. Thomas' Hall. He is now in the A.E.C. and is working on Ionisation Chambers.

A. Subramanyam & G. B. Friedmann of the B.Sc. (Hons.) classes from 1948-51, have joined this year as research students and are working on Cloud Chambers and Emulsion Technique respectively. Friedmann has been studying under the microscope a few of the many photographic plates obtained during the balloon flights here last year.

K. M. Alexander a student of our Zoology B.Sc. classes (1947-'49) completed his M.Sc. from the Wilson College, Bombay, with the second rank in the University. He is now on the staff of that College.

N. Kannaiyaram (who is now in the Law College) was Vice-Captain of the Universities cricket team which played against England recently in Bombay.

K. Rangaswamy (Mathematics Honours, more than twenty years ago) representative of *The Hindu* in New Delhi, was one of a small party of Indian and Ceylon journalists who toured Britain this year at the invitation of the British Government.

P. Madhavan Nair (1943-50) has won a Research Fellowship in the University of Arkansas for work on Reaction Kinetics.

There are quite a number of former students of the College scattered over the United Kingdom, most of them in Universities and Colleges, some of them in engineering firms, some of them in the service of the Government of India. Of the last, K. N. S. SARMA, who was in College before the removal to Tambaram, is now Public Relations Officer at India House; N. KALYANASUNDARAM who was a star performer at St. Thomas's Hall entertainments about a dozen years ago, and later went to Oxford, is Assistant Education Officer at India House (and is there known as N. K. Sundaram). K. J. ZACHARIAH, who belongs to about the same period, is in the Audit Department of the Indian High Commission.

K. S. KRISHNAMURTI, General Secretary of Selaiyur Hall about six years ago, has completed the LL. B. of London University and will soon be appearing for his Final Bar Examination; P. K. KURIAN (Heber) is studying Law at Oxford; P. O. CHERIAN ('Poch') of Selaiyur Hall and GEORGE VERGHESE ('Uncle') of Bishop Heber Hall and the football team round about the same time, are studying accountancy; likewise V. A. THOMAS (Selaiyur) and P. J. THOMAS (Selaiyur). K. VARUGIS (a Selaiyurian and a distinguished member of the Dramatic Society in the early forties) was working with a commercial firm, but is said to have left for India and may by this time be in India. VISHNU SARMA is studying Medicine in London and has a flat in a central position. HUGH SPITTELER is working for the South-Eastern Gas Board. He is married and has a nice house near Richmond.

Five former members of the College are studying theology in England, A. E. D. FREDERICK in Cambridge; JOHN POTHAN, a former sports captain at Heber in King's College, London; IVOR SMITH-CAMERON in the College of the Resurrection, Mirfield—where he is also playing Rugby football; and BASIL MANUEL and E. JEBAGNANAM in Durham. HARRY DANIEL, former student and former lecturer, also studied theology, in Birmingham, was curate and S.C.M. Secretary in Newcastle, and is now a Secretary of the World Student Christian Federation at Geneva.

At Glasgow University, T. T. OONOONY (Heber Hall) was until recently studying Chemical Technology, and GEORGE ZACHARIAH (Selaiyur) is studying Naval Architecture. To complete the West of Scotland list, A. V. GOVINDAN and K. R. VISVANATHAN, both of St. Thomas's, are under training at Coats's Mills in Paisley, and GEORGE I. VURGESE (St. Thomas's) is in an engineering firm at Kilmarnock.

In Edinburgh, there is only one representative at present, Dr E. S. CHELLAPPA who left College about 1926 and is working there for the F.R.C.S.E..

In Manchester, GEORGE ABRAHAM is studying Atomic Physics. He was Secretary of Selaiyur Hall, and one of our most notable athletes, about twelve years ago, and was afterwards on the staff for a year or two. C. AMBASANKARAN is working with the Vickers Metropolitan Co. He is an old Thomasian, and also a former member of staff. They are accompanied in Manchester by R. RAMAKRISHNAN of St. Thomas's, who is doing a University course, and Dr A. P. ABRAHAM, a pre-Tambaram product, who is in medical practice. On the other side of the country, D. R. JESUDIAN ('Adian' of Heber Hall) is in the Sunderland Technical College.

COLONEL UNNI NAYAR

Friends of the late Colonel Unni Nayar have prepared a fine Commemoration Volume. It contains tributes to his memory from many who knew him at various stages of his life. The notices which appeared in this Magazine are quoted, and Dr Boyd has also written reminiscences. Altogether the book gives a very vivid impression of the man; it is beautifully printed and illustrated.

We learn that American friends of the late Colonel Nayar intend to establish a journalism fellowship, to be awarded annually, to enable an Indian newspaperman to spend several months in the U.S.A., observing or working on cooperating newspapers, magazines or radio stations.

The Memorial Committee in Madras propose to use the fund which they are raising to establish a college, or a professorship, or fellowships.

A volume of Unni Nayar's writing on his homeland, 'My Malabar', is expected to be published shortly.

CHANGES IN STAFF

Since the last issue of the Magazine everyone in college has been happy to welcome back our Principal, the Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd, after a year's furlough, during which he met a large number of our former students now in the United Kingdom. His place there has now been taken by the Rev. R. S. Macnicol, and his family, who will also be sorely missed during this year of absence from us.

From the Mathematics department Mr C. T. Rajagopal has left to become a Reader in the Ramanujam Memorial Institute for Mathematics, Mr A. S. Krishnamoorthy and Mr C. S. Venugopal Rao to enter the Indian Administrative Service, Mr M. Parthasarathy (who was a tutor) to become a student in the Ramanujam Institute, and Mr S. Chandrasekaran on account of ill health.

Three old friends have left us on reaching the retiring age: Mr A. Visvanathan, who had been continuously in the Chemistry department from 1922, Mr T. K. Gopala Iyer, for many years Lecturer in Tamil, and Mr V. Titus Verghese who joined our History department in 1932, having been for a number of years on the staff of a related college which then was merged with Madras Christian College in order to make possible the greater expansion at Tambaram. To all these three retiring Associate Professors we convey our deep good wishes for their years of retirement, and hope that they will remain among the circle of friends of Tambaram.

Mr George Isaac, Economics Lecturer, has left on taking up a business appointment in Calcutta, and his place is taken by Mr Jesudoss Chelliah. Mr M. Abel, tutor in History, and Mr P. K. Krishnaswamy, tutor in Chemistry, have become lecturers.

Mr S. V. Job has left the Zoology department, and Mr G. J. Phanuel has been appointed in his place. From the same department Mr M. B. Madiah has left and become a student in King's College, London.

Mr C. E. J. Daniel has left the Physics department. Mr S. Vadivelayutham has become Lecturer in Tamil. In the Mathematics department, Dr Kibble was away in Britain during the first Term, and Mr. V. Krishna Pai was temporary lecturer during that time. The new lecturers in the Mathematics department are Miss Rani Baliah who won the Morren Gold Medal in 1950 and has since been a lecturer in a women's college (this brings the number of women lecturers up to three), Mr T. V. Lakshminarasimhan and Mr K. R. Rajagopalan, who has the M.Sc. degree in Statistics from Mysore University.

PH.D. FOR MR K. M. GEORGE

We congratulate Mr K. M. George on the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred on him by the Madras University. His thesis is the most detailed study so far of Early Malayalam, based on Ramacharitam, a poem which many linguists including Dr Gundert considered the early phase of Malayalam. Dr K. M. George started his work on this subject in 1946 when he contributed an article to this Magazine entitled 'The Terms Tamil and Dravida—A study of their changes in form and meaning' and completed the thesis in January 1951. He has shown that Ramacharitam which belongs to the Tamil School of early Malayalam does not mark the earliest phase of Malayalam. Works of earlier date are found in the other two Schools—the Sanskrit School and the Pachcha Malayalam school. It is wrong to conclude from the clear Tamil influence in Ramacharitam that Malayalam is an offshoot of Tamil. By a thorough analysis of the language of the poem from the point of view of phonology, grammar and vocabulary, he has shown that the language of the poem is an artificial mixture which cannot under any circumstance be expected in an evolved language. Long before Tamil influence was

felt in Malayalam poetry, colloquial Malayalam had already developed on different lines. The history of Malayalam begins from the time the Dravidians migrated into the West Coast and Malayalam is probably the earliest important member of the Dravidian family to separate from the parent tongue.

This is the only Doctorate conferred by the Madras University for purely linguistic work in Malayalam. Much remains yet to be explored in this field and Dr K. M. George hopes there will be contributions to this subject from other scholars of the Dravidian languages.

THE MAGAZINE

We continue to have an able and energetic team of students on the editorial committee.

V. R. Narayanaswamy and J. K. Jacob (Salaiyur Hall) are literary editors; and as Hall and other representatives we have J. R. Ratnanayagam (Heber) V. Ponnampalam (St. Thomas's), A. P. Paul, (Selaiyur Hall, non-resident) and Miss Arunthathy Kanagathungam.

They have been responsible for selecting from many articles offered a few which well reflect the life and thought of students of the college.

We have not given as full and all-round a picture of life in the college in these past six months as we should like. Many important matches have been played, discussions held, decisions taken which find no mention in these columns.

And of the events which we do record, we are constrained to devote more space to events of show than to events of significance. The most significant event in general college life during these months has been the opening of the three new Houses for Intermediate students—Houses which as communities but not as buildings are parts of the respective Halls. Possibly our photograph (opposite page 17) give some idea of the happy, family occasion which marked the opening of each House. Our photographs show the opening of one of the Houses by a boy who may have his home in that House for many years; and show some of the young students who look forward happily to a few months to be spent there.

Such simple effective ceremonies lack nothing in dignity because they lack decoration—no paper streamers at all except possibly the ribbon which the small boy is asked ceremonially to cut.

Which makes one wonder what purpose is served by the show and display that goes on at a Hall Day. It struck us at the Women Students' Hostel Day. The ladies showed excellent taste in the choice of items for their entertainment, and real originality in the way they carried it out. Which makes all the more notable the lack of originality in making the evening as a whole conform so closely to the pattern of a Hall Day. Surely the ladies cannot suppose that the members of staff and the men students whom they had invited would not rejoice to come to see the hostel and to hear about its life and to see plays and so on, without a lot of paper streamers and coloured lights in the trees and an elaborate tea. And do any of us really think that those parents of students who come to a Hall Day, and other friends from outside the college, would not feel a warm welcome without our using up foodstuffs in the decoration of the Hall? Are the motives of such display a real eagerness to welcome the friends of the Hall who come, or are they just the motive of imitating what someone else has done?

The Magazine does show how members of the college are thinking about, getting expert statements on, and working at the great issues now confronting the country, such as the general elections and the Planning Commission's report. Much more of concerted study of these things has been going on than the Magazine indicates, but we give a good sample. And something of the constant work and service of the Rural Service League.

HALL AND HOSTEL REPORTS

SELAIYUR HALL

Rev. R. S. Macnicol and family left India at the close of the last academic year and this year Selaiyur once again welcomed Rev. G. C. Martin as Warden.

At the beginning of the second term, the Junior Intermediate students moved into the new Inter. House where they are having peaceful days and undisturbed nights. They find a genial superintendent in Mr Bennett Albert.

The Non-residents' Social and the Graduates' reception went off very well. The Entertainments' Secretary C. P. Rowlands was busy on both occasions. He is now busy unearthing new talent for the Hall Day entertainment.

Independence Day was celebrated with the usual enthusiasm. A thanksgiving service was held in the Hall theatre. Mrs Martin hoisted the national flag and N. Nageswaran and J. K. Jacob spoke.

To a Selaiyurian eating is as much a part of life as reading or playing. The Mess secretaries have realised this fully. P. K. Mathew introduced many radical improvements in the non-vegetarian mess. H. V. Srinivasan who improved the vegetarian mess very much left the Hall in the first term and S. V. Jayapal who was elected in his place has made further improvements.

The crowd in the reading room in the mornings and in the sports fields in the evenings shows that Selaiyurians give equal prominence to 'brain and brawn'. In their daily life, they have struck a nice balance between work and play. G. Narayanan has been catering to the intellectual needs of the Hall, bringing eminent speakers to address the members.

And now coming to sports: judging from the enthusiasm of the Games Secretary, R. B. De Silva, and of the members, I can confidently say that we stand every chance of bringing back the Athletics shield to Selaiyur this year. In the field of University Sports, C. R. D. James was elected to skipper the Madras University Soccer team for 1951 which took part in the All India Inter-'Varsity matches at Cuttack.

Two distinguished members of the Hall, N. Nageswaran and J. K. Jacob, were elected Chairman and Secretary of the College Union. For four years now the latter post has been held by a Selaiyurian.

I have to mention with deep regret the deaths of two members of the Hall, Abdul Samad and K. V. Ignatius. A condolence meeting was held and messages of sympathy were conveyed to the bereaved families.

C. R. D. James,
General Secretary.

ST. THOMAS'S HALL

The beginning of the first term saw the customary 'pillowing' and 'ducking' which usually pave the way for a correcter and closer understanding between the juniors and seniors. The construction of the 'inter-house' has enabled the authorities to admit more kids of the 'beardless type,' whose shrill squeaky voice and merry peals of laughter have helped a great deal to dispel the monotony of our dull routine.

Our Minister for Entertainments finds it difficult to fill up adequately the great vacuum created in the histrionic arena by the departure of some of our great actors. Yet it must be said to his credit that he managed to maintain the high traditions and standard of our hall in this sphere, when he was called upon to stage plays on two occasions, the Non-Residents' Social and the Graduates' Reception.

Communism is the fashion of the day and our Minister for Debates, a true child of the age, promptly invited two persons, Mr Krishnamachari and Miss Bakaya, M. A. (Cantab) belonging to that 'much-sought-after' section, of those who have had the privilege of going to Russia, the Mecca of Communism.

The inveterate enemies of our hall say that we retain the third place in the field of sports, year after year, because a fourth hall does not exist on the campus. But this year, we predict major upsets. Our valiant athletes have already started practising under the inspiring leadership of our Minister for Outdoor Games and under the experienced supervision and guidance of Mr A. T. Balraj. As far as the Basket ball shield is concerned, we know that it will just make a short journey, in the third term, from St. Thomas's to the basket ball court and back again to St. Thomas's.

Our achievements have been many in various fields; but greater ambitions have yet to find fulfilment. But before the end of this academic year, we hope to give concrete shape to our aspirations and thus keep the flag of St. Thomas's flying aloft.

K. Ravi Varma

BISHOP HEBER HALL

Heber made a good start at the beginning of the year and soon found itself in the thick of various activities. Our juniors were welcomed in the traditional way, with a few gentle taps of the pillow and a really cool and refreshing bath in the fishpond. It must be said to their credit that they especially the junior inters, took all this in their stride. We welcomed, along with them, Mr Chandran Devanesen, our new Warden. He has been associated with our Hall for many years and we are now proud to have him as our guide, philosopher and friend.

This was closely followed by the Freshers' Night when each one of the juniors introduced himself to the Hall and displayed any talent he had to an audience which was as lavish in its approbation as it was in its condemnation. Our disciple of Terpsichore watched eagerly to unearth any new histrionic talent and he was rewarded by obtaining many fine actors for his entertainments. The next important event was the Non-Residents' Social at which we welcomed our Non-Residents to the Hall and made them feel that they form an integral part of the Hall. We celebrated Independence Day with great rejoicing and the flag was hoisted by the Speaker, J. R. Ratnanayagam, while little children from our R. S. L. School sang the National Anthem.

At this juncture, Melville Christian who was General Secretary of the Hall left the College and A. N. D. Frederick was elected unanimously to succeed him.

At the Graduates' Reception we joyfully welcomed old friends resplendent in their new suits and with an affected gravity of mien, after their Convocation. After entertaining them sumptuously, we held a short meeting at which we wished them Godspeed in their new careers.

The General Body meetings are, as they always have been, well attended and it augurs well for the Hall that its members evince such a keen interest in its affairs. Our Speaker, J. R. Ratnanayagam, skilfully maintains order and dignity at all meetings with a happy blend of humour. The practice of asking any question at these meetings, without giving previous intimation, keeps our Secretaries always on the alert and develops their capacity for good, and not-so-good, repartees.

At the beginning of this term our Junior Inters left us to occupy the Intermediate House. This shift, while enabling them to be complete Heberians prevents them from straying from the strait and narrow way towards the book. It was seen that during the construction of the 'Convent', as it is popularly called, the brisk Heber air so infected the workmen that they finished the job in record time allowing Mr Gnanadoss and our kids to move in earlier than their counterparts in the other Halls. (See photographs opposite page 17).

We celebrated our Hall Day on 27th October and, weeks before it, preparations were started in order to make it a really grand affair. The enthusiasm of our Warden, Mr Chandran Devanesen, caught on, and there was wonderful cooperation from the staff, who gave an item which was one of the highlights of the entertainment. We departed from custom and invited a very charming lady, Mrs D. C. Kothari, to be our Chief Guest. She made a delightful speech in which she referred to

her associations with the College. We were rather unfortunate in that the elements were against us; but it is only when the going is rough that the true spirit is revealed and we showed that day that 'Heber is a sporting Hall, whether we lose or win'.

A. N. D. Frederick,
General Secretary.

WOMEN'S HOSTEL REPORT

(*Read at the Hostel Day*, 13*th October* 1951)

Recollection is such an enjoyable pastime to one who loves recalling the good old times of yesterday! Impossible it may be to speak of a year's activities in a few minutes, but pleasant no doubt.

The 27th of June 1950, saw the beginnings of a Women's Hostel in far-away Guindy—miles away from College at Tambaram and miles away from the madding crowds of the city. But this was no great disadvantage, considering the equally compensating advantage of having a longed-for home of our own 'amid Nature's Wilds', where we could, as one family live, worship, work and play together. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Dr and Mrs W. F. Kibble, the Women Students of Christian College could at last boast of a hostel in much the way that the men Students boast of their Halls. But it does seem a trifle too ambitious to compare our infant Hostel with the Halls.

Our numbers are small but smallness does not mean insignificance—of the 46 Women Students, only 28 are resident. The Hostel, so they say, has been too much on the conscience of the College authorities and there have been a few sad occasions when we were called eye-sores and head-aches. When, all the world over, women enjoy equal rights with men, we do not favour leading clandestine lives but are determined to make our existence felt. But I suppose we cannot expect too much when the College has been good enough to give us a Hostel when we had none. We are indeed 'thankful for small mercies', but it is human 'to ask for more'.

The working of the Hostel constitution follows closely that of the Halls. Rules are Benedictine, especially those relating to permission (late!), which, our Warden Miss F. P. Velu sees are obeyed to the letter. The Hostel Committee is formed of the General Secretary, the Entertainment Secretary, the Games Secretary, the Treasurer and a Non-Residents' Representative. The General Body which meets thrice a term and sometimes more, settles little disputes and problems, of course amid chaotic scenes.

Academic distinctions inevitably constitute a part of a Report. We are proud to say that the Women Students have acquitted themselves very creditably in the field of studies. We tender our heartiest congratulations to Miss V. S. Meenakshi, M.A.; who secured a First Class and a first in the University in History and also to Miss Molly Philip, B.A. (Hons.), Miss Pamela Devaraj, M. A.; and Miss Angela Rajamoni, B.A. (Hons.) who secured second classes—the first two in Philosophy and the last in History. We anticipate the same good success in the future.

Last year, for the first time, we participated in the Tenniquoit Tournament organised by the University Union—even though we did not achieve any spectacular success. This term we hope to enter the Inter-Collegiate Throw-Ball contest.

This brings me to October 13th 1951. I take this opportunity to thank all those who have accepted our invitation, more particularly our Chief Guest Miss H. R. Sexton. We hope you will all enjoy this evening with us—appreciate our small efforts and pardon our imperfections.

Leila Koshie,
General Secretary.

SOCIETIES

COLLEGE UNION

As usual, the activities of the College Union began with the election of the Office-bearers for the current year. N. Nageswaran and J. K. Jacob were elected as Student-Chairman and Secretary with majorities of 60 and 129 votes respectively. A noteworthy feature of the elections this year was the increase in the number of votes cast. As against the small number of votes cast last year, 200, more than 500 members of the College exercised their franchise this year—a new record. Since the total number of voters was 600, the percentage of voting came to almost 84%—almost as good as the British General Elections!

The first attempts of the Student-Chairman and Secretary to get the Union inaugurated were dishearteningly unsuccessful, and there were times when they seriously considered breaking all traditions, and going ahead with the Debate for the selection of the College Debating Team for the year. Eventually, after no less than 14 successive failures, the Union was fortunate in getting Dr P. Subbaroyan, formerly India's Ambassador to Indonesia, and, incidentally, an old boy of the College, to deliver the Inaugural Address, on Monday October 20th. Speaking on 'South East Asia', Dr Subbaroyan dwelt at length on the awakening of nationalism in this area, the drive for independence from foreign domination that the last decade had witnessed, and the important part India had to play in the future of this Theatre. He also stressed the point that in view of the strategic importance of South East Asia, a greater degree of unity and concord was necessary among the member nations.

The debate for the selection of the College Debating Team was held on Thursday August 23rd. Professors S. P. Adinarayanan, Chandran Devanesen and G. C. Martin kindly consented to be the judges. The subject for the debate was 'India's past is irrelevant; her hope lies in a NEW future.' 22 students participated in the debate, which was, on the whole, an interesting and keenly contested one, in which the various speakers brought out quite a number of original points, and put them forward with varying degrees of conviction. The judges selected P. Tharyan, N. Nageswaran, E. L. Samuels and G. Narayanan as the Team for this year. F. R. Stanley and A. Natarajan were also selected, as Reserves.

The first meeting of the College Union for the 2nd Term was held in celebration of United Nations Day, October 24th. Dr. R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, former Finance Minister of the Government of India, speaking on 'A World in Conflict', said that the problem of peace should be tackled side by side with the problem of prosperity. Where there was no prosperity, he said, there was no possibility of peace, and added, 'I am afraid there has not been sufficient realization among the leaders of the democratic world that peace and prosperity must be pursued as positive ideals and not as negative ideals.' For instance, he said, America was spending billions of dollars on backward nations with a view to preventing the growth and development of Communism in them. But this implied that but for the threat of Communism, they would not have bestowed so much attention on these countries. 'For us to be made to think that but for the danger of Russian Communism, the humanitarian help would not be forthcoming from America, makes us not so enthusiastic about American help, and not so antagonistic to the Communist ideal.' He also stressed the point that humanity was at the crossroads today, and that the two great ideologies, human freedom and totalitarian aggrandisement were trying to gain mastery over men's minds and hearts. 'If Communism,' he said, 'is an economic ideal, different from the one to which the world is accustomed, it will not be such a

serious problem at all. But the problem is that it is a different ideology, based on the annihilation of human dignity and individual feeling. If the world outside Soviet Communist influence is striving its best to prepare for war, it is because men living in a world governed by different ideals are genuinely afraid that if the ideology of Communism ultimately prevails in this world, then the greatest blessing of man, namely, human dignity and individual feeling, will be wiped out from the face of the earth.'

Mr C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the Swadesamitran, and former President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, was the second speaker for the second Term. Speaking on 'The Coming Elections', he said that the vote was the exercise of the sovereignty that had been placed in the hands of the people by the Constitution. Not to exercise this vote meant not only the violation of the trust placed in the people by the Constitution, but also a betrayal of all those who did not yet have the right to vote. Mr Srinivasan spoke of the elections in Himachal Pradesh, where only 12% of the voters had recorded their votes. Even though 88% of the voters had abstained, nobody cared, and the state would still be represented by the man whom these 12% had elected.

Before concluding, Mr Srinivasan put forward a remarkable plan for electoral reform. So long as the present system existed, whereby one representative was elected for every 750,000 people, there could be no real contact between the candidate and his constituents. What therefore ought to be done was to introduce a system of electoral colleges and indirect election, whereby every 1,000 primary voters would elect one secondary voter. The Electoral College thus formed would elect the representative for that constituency. The candidate would make the secondary voters sure of his responsibility to them, and the secondary voters would make the primary voters sure of their responsibility to themselves, and thus there would be true representation.

I should, before concluding this report, like to make an appeal to those members of the College who attend Union meetings, to come in time. Few people seem to realize how distracting it is to the speakers to have students coming at irregular intervals. I shall be grateful if all students could make it a point to come in time.

J. K. Jacob,
Secretary.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Committee:

Staff Advisers—Rev. G. C. Martin, Dr M. A. Thangaraj.

President—A. B. Karat.

Gen. Secretary—C. T. Kurien.

Treasurer—F. R. Stanley.

Bishop Heber Hall Secretary—R. J. Daniels.

Selaiyur Hall Secretary—K. V. Paulose.

St Thomas's Hall Secretary—George Joseph.

S. V. M. U. Secretary—J. A. Chelliah.

R. Sq. Secretary—Paul Devasahayam.

Drama Secretary—G. T. R. Perimpanayagam.

Sunday School Secretary—Rufus Roshiah.

Non-Residents' Representative—Jayasekharan Stanley.

Women Students' Representative—Miss M. Mathai.

Villa Students' Representative—R. Kuttican.

Five of our members attended the Study Conference held in Guindy from the 15th to the 23rd of June and with the vigour and fellowship gained from the conference, we started our new year's work. For the first two weeks we were busy meeting the new students and getting them interested in the work of the Union. In the Halls this was done through personal contacts and by the help of informal meetings of all the members in the houses of the respective wardens, where the activities of the Union were explained to the new members.

The inaugural meeting of the Union, the Fresher's Social, was held in the Anderson Hall on Wednesday 11th July, at which Dr Boyd gave us an invigorating talk. Believing the old saying 'Well begun is half done', we tried to make the social really impressive, and it was fully appreciated by all, especially the new students, in spite of the poor refreshments.

The Annual Provincial Camp, which, in former years used to be held in the Second Term, came off in August. From the 16th to the 19th August, we were in the St. Columba's High School, Chingleput, discussing 'What do ye more than others?' As usual, our Union sent the largest delegation, but compared to previous years it was numerically smaller. We were about 45 in all. But in spite of the smallness in number, (or better still, because of it) this year's Camp was one of the best the Area has ever had, in that it kindled new life and light in many of the students at the beginning of the year.

Five of our R. Sq. enthusiasts were the leading figures at the Work Camp held in Vellore during the September holidays. They say that they enjoyed the work much more than even the hospitality of the Medical students.

The first S.V.M.U. week-end of the year, held from 5th to 7th October was attended by about 15 of our students. About 10 students represented our Union at the School of Prayer conducted at Pallavaram from the 19th to the 21st October.

In the College we are trying to make the Union as active as possible. We have about 9 Study Groups regularly meeting, 3 each in Heber and St. Thomas's, 2 in Selaiyur, and one in the Women's Hostel. The S.V.M.U. has its weekly meetings on every Wednesday morning in the Selaiyur Prayer Room, and the R. Sq. members meet for prayer and discussion on Mondays in the St. Thomas's Hall Prayer Room.

The work in the Pammal Settlement is mainly done by our students. It will be very helpful if some more students will make regular visits to Pammal on Tuesdays and Saturdays to help in the Dispensary work.

The Sunday School has about 25 teachers who teach nearly 300 little children in 8 different schools. The first Terminal Service of the Sunday Schools was held in the Anderson Hall on the 2nd September. The teachers have weekly preparation classes on Fridays. The Drama Group was not able to do much this year. We did not give our usual play for the Provincial Camp, because the Camp came early in the year.

As in the previous years, it has been observed that the Non-Resident students do not find it easy and convenient to co-operate in the activities of the Union. Their Prayer Group which meets on Wednesdays between 1-30 and 2 in the St. Thomas's Prayer Room is usually very thinly attended. May I request the Non-Resident members to make the best out of this weekly Prayer gathering. In the meanwhile, it was thought that the students residing in the Villas could perhaps get together for Study and Prayer separately, if they so wished. To promote such gatherings we have a new Villa Representative on the Committee. We hope that such meetings will start within a few weeks.

We have had but few General Body meetings so far. A business meeting held towards the end of the First Term was not a success because of poor attendance. Towards the beginning of the year we had an informal meeting when the Rev. Satya Joseph, missionary in Papua, talked to the students.

We hope to publish an issue of the Christian Forum, the official organ of the Union by the end of this term. Mr M. Abel and M. D. John will be the Editor and Student Editor respectively. Articles are slowly coming in and we hope that coming as it does after one year's gap, the Forum will be given a warm welcome by the members.

Before concluding this report, may I thank all the Committee members and others who have co-operated with me in the affairs of the Union. I am sure that if the same

co-operation is continued the work of the Union will be successful for the rest of the year also.

CHRISTOPHER T. KURIEN,
General Secretary.

THE RURAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Patron—Dr. Boyd.
President—Prof. Chandran Devanesen.
Student Chairman—A. P. Appanna, B.A.
General Secretary—P. Robert Guruswamy.

The Rural Service League which is a non-sectarian and non-political association of the college seeks to emphasize the responsibility of students to society. Whatever our religious or political views may be the R.S.L. challenges us to combine together as students for a common study of society and its problems. The R.S.L. demands that whatever social work we may attempt should be based upon a scientific understanding of the structure of society. On these grounds, our workers meet the villagers, enquire into their lives, study their needs and make friends with them.

The activities of the R.S.L. for the academic year 1951-52 began with a workers' meeting in which A. P. Appanna, B.A., and P. Robert Guruswamy were elected unanimously as Student Chairman and General Secretary respectively. The following are the Hall secretaries: Paul Jeyaraj (Selaiyur) Kandaswamy (Heber) and Karumbiah (St. Thomas).

A new move was made in the formation of committees to work under a convener for each branch of activity of the R .S. L. advised by a staff-member. This is a new experiment in the gradual development of the R. S. L. with the ever-increasing pressure which has called for reorganisation on these new lines. We are happy to mention the formation of a 'Ladies' Wing' of the R.S.L. under the able guidance and guardianship of Kumari F. P. Velu. In addition to their voluntary service, substantial financial help is given by them in monthly subscriptions. The members of the executive committee are as follows; Prof. Chandran Devanesen (President), A. P. Appanna (Student Chairman), P. Robert Guruswamy (General Secretary), Paul Jeyaraj (Sec., Selaiyur), Kandaswamy (Sec., Heber), Karumbiah (Sec., St. Thomas), S. Ekambara Singh (Valibhar Sangam) A. P. Ayappa (Cottage Industries), P. Adinarayanan (Medical work), J. Louis Scudder (Manual labour), K. K. Chinnappa (Adult Education), R. Krishnamurthy (Sociology Study Group), Sri Arumugam (Village Representative), Kumari Ethel Joseph and Kumari Sarojini Devavaram (Lady Representatives).

At the commencement of the year, propaganda meetings were held in all the three Halls, presided over by the wardens of the respective Halls. Prof. Devanesen explained the aims and the activities of the League. Some of the experienced workers made a spirited appeal to the members of the halls especially to the new comers. On Saturday, 21st July, a one day Conference was held which was formally inaugurated by Dr Boyd, our patron. Prof. Devanesen talked on the subject 'What is Rural Service.' Sri Paul David, M.A., L.T., B.D. and Sri. Alalasundaram, M.A., spoke on the subjects 'Economic Needs of the Village' and 'Adult Education' respectively. The afternoon session of the conference began with a speech by Dr Thomas, on 'Rural Medical Problems'. The conference came to an end after a very interesting speech by Sri M. Sargurudoss, M.A., M.Ed., on 'Public administration and village work.'

As usual the annual entertainment, the main source of our income, came off in the middle of the first term. The highlights of that evening were the famous play 'Corridors of the soul' presented by the College of Engineering Arts Association, the graceful dancing of Prabha and Nirmala and the grand music performance by the melody maker, Suryakumari. The entertainment was voted a success. We are grateful to the Women's Christian College, Queen Mary's College and Engineering College for the help they rendered.

The elementary school which has been recognised by the government, has five classes with 133 children on the rolls, and five trained teachers. On an average, 112 children are fed daily with the rice donated by UNICEF through the Guild of Service. The success of the adult education drive in the village is mainly attributed to the enthusiasm and energy manifested by Sri Kandaswamy (teacher) and K. K. Chinnappa (convener). Very recently, the adults of the school were examined by the Inspectress of schools.

The medical group is doing its level best under the enthusiastic leadership of P. Adinarayanan. The members of the manual labour council under the guidance of L. Scudder have undertaken their business seriously and they aspire to dig a well inside the school compound in the near future. Members have given valuable manual labour throughout the time, especially by cementing the floor, planting saplings, etc. The Village Valibhar Sangam (the only organisation of the villagers), under the convenership of Ekambara Singh is likely to undertake a 'Fowl-breeding Experiment' in consultation with Sri Paul David. Another improvement in the activities of the R.S.L. is the newly started 'Sociology Study Group' which is conducted by the scholarly Sri R. B. Joshi every Wednesday.

The delegates from our college kept flying the flag of Christian College in the annual conference of the Madras Students' Social Service League. The Student Chairman of the M.S.S.L., V. Ponnampalam, is adding to the prestige of our college.

I thank the President, Student Chairman, Conveners, workers especially the enthusiastic women workers and in particular Srimathi S. Devanesen and above all, our beloved patron, Dr Boyd, for their help and encouragement.

P. Robert Guruswamy,
General Secretary.

From the President of the R.S.L.

We have been deeply touched by the gifts and kind letters (printed below) of two friends in England. We would like to thank Mr Arthur Mann who himself sent us a gift of £1 and wrote about the activities of the League in 'The Friend' and these two good friends. We wish to assure them that we greatly appreciate their sympathy and generous help. We also thank Miss Muriel Lester, and the young people of Kingsley Hall who sent us 6 lbs. of rice.

Dear Friend,

I have read a letter in the Quaker weekly 'The Friend' appealing for funds, by Arthur Mann, Glastonbury, Somerset, for the students' efforts through the Rural Service League. I enclose a small donation of 10*s*. Sorry it is not more. I was at Gooty as an Educational Missionary (L.M.S. 1915-1920) and have always had great affection for India and her people.

I am now retired after being a Quaker Schoolmaster in England for 27 years.

Please convey my best wishes to and admiration for the students.

Yours sincerely,
Richard A. Harman.

Cambridge,
October, 29.

Dear Sir,

I am sending you this small gift to help your work in raising the economic and cultural life of the surrounding villages.

As I am retired myself on a breakdown pension it is only a small gift but it brings my good wishes for your success.

The letter from Arthur Mann in this week's 'Friend' gave me full particulars of your need and how we might help you to meet it.

Yours sincerely,
Frieda Millburn.

Northampton,
October, 21.

PHILOSOPHY ASSOCIATION

The General Body Meeting of the above Association was held in July 1951, when the following office-bearers were elected :—

President—Sri R. B. Joshi, M.A.
Student-Chairman—A. S. Baskaran.
Secretary—C. B. S. Ragland.
Treasurer—Mrs. V. Meera Bai.

The inaugural meeting was held on 13th August when Mr M. Ruthnaswamy gave an instructive lecture on 'Philosophy of Politics'. Mr S. P. Adinarayan was in the chair.

We were proud to be the hosts at the Inter-Collegiate Philosophy Conference this year, the theme of which was 'Philosophy and World Peace'.

C. B. S. RAGLAND,
Secretary.

HISTORY AND POLITICS ASSOCIATION

The History and Politics Association, following its tradition, elected a woman student as Student-Chairman this year. In the person of Miss Mary Abraham we have an energetic Student-Chairman. In addition, the association has created two new offices: (1) Vice-President, (2) Asst. Secretary. We are proud to have Mr Sargurudas as our first Vice-President and Sam V. Chelliah from IV B.A. as our Asst. Secretary.

The inaugural address was delivered by Mr R. Bhaskaran, M.A., Reader in Politics and Public Admimistration, University of Madras, and he spoke on 'The Good Citizen' which was greatly appreciated by all. It was both instructive and interesting. Another meeting by Dr A. Krishnaswami was arranged, but owing to certain unavoidable circumstances it was cancelled at the last minute.

After two years the association once again went on an educational tour and this time to Pondicherry, a French settlement, and stayed there for a couple of days. One important thing about the tour was the visit to Arakamedu where excavations were done recently and where a 'Roman settlement' has been excavated. The tour was on the whole a pleasant one. We hope to have at least two meetings before the end of this term.

I will be failing in my duty if I don't express my sincere thanks to the President, Prof. Chandran Devanesen, for his able advice and to Miss F. P. Velu, for her kind co-operation. The Student-Chairman was greatly helpful in making this association an active one. Finally I thank all the members of the association for their active participation in the activities of the association and sincerely hope that they will render their co-operation in future also.

K. LAKSHMI NARAYANAN,
General Secretary.

ENGLISH HONOURS ASSOCIATION

Office-bearers for the year 1951–52 were elected at the first general body meeting. Dr A. J. Boyd was elected Patron and Miss Leila Koshie, Student-President; Miss Deena Cherian and C. T. David were elected Secretaries. The Class Representatives elected were E. R. Jayapal, V. J. John, K. Ravi Varma.

The current year of the Association was inaugurated by Mr J. B. Press of the British Council. His pleasant and informal talk on 'Colloquial Poetry', was highly appreciated. There was the usual tea-party for the staff and members before the meeting.

At a meeting held before the actual Inaugural, speech records of excerpts from Chaucer's Prologue, borrowed from the British Council, were played.

Speech records of selections from 'HAMLET' were borrowed, again from the British Council, and played at a meeting held early this term.

We hope that the members will continue to give us their hearty cooperation and help us to make this a successful year.

DEENA CHERIAN,
C. T. DAVID,
Secretaries.

PSYCHOLOGY ASSOCIATION

Since the inception of an Honours Course in Psychology, the need for a Psychology Association was keenly felt, but it could not be formed last year as there were very few students. With the addition of the Post Graduate and the new Honours batch we felt that the time was ripe to form the Psychology Association. The Constitution of the Association has been drafted and has been placed before the College Senatus for approval.

A General Body meeting was held on 27th July 1951 and the following office-bearers were elected:

Secretary—A. N. D. FREDERICK.
Treasurer—MISS AHALYA SOURI.
Class Representative—MISS RITA PINTO.

The Inaugural meeting of the Association took place on 1st August 1951 when Dr B. Kuppuswamy Naidu, M.A., D.SC., of the Presidency College spoke on 'The Measurement of Social Distance.' Beginning his speech by exhorting us to continue our Association with the Philosophy Association, he gave us a brilliant exposition of the way to conduct experiments in Social Psychology. He also gave us the data and the results obtained from a recent survey he had conducted.

We are glad to say that one of our members, S. Krishnamurthy, is the Secretary of the University Psychology Honours Association.

With the continued help of our President Mr S. P. Adinarayan, M.A., M. LITT., and the enthusiasm our members have shown, we trust that the Psychology Association will go from strength to strength.

A. N. D. FREDERICK,
Secretary.

THE ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

Earlier in the year than usual, on the 4th of July the office-bearers of the Association were elected. The following are the office-bearers:

President—Dr. J. D. Savariroyan-Paul.
Student-Chairman—T. Sukumara Menon.
Secretary—A. V. Ramana Rao.
Joint-Secretary—Miss S. Lalithambika.
Treasurer—Miss Shanti J. Viswasam.
Representatives—Venkatesan and Joy Jacob.

On the 27th of July Mr Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S., inaugurated the Association, speaking on the 'Strategy of Economic Development.' On 8th August a seminar was held to discuss Mr Lobo Prabhu's paper, when Dr Paul presided. The discussion lasted for more than an hour. Another seminar was also held, when Mr Chelliah presided and Mammen V. Thomas (IV Hons.) read a paper on 'Monopolistic Competition.'

On July 13th, an interesting hour was spent at a picture show 'Soil and Soil Erosions.'

A special feature of the Association this year is an excursion arranged to the Mysore State. A group of 17 students with our lecturer, Rev. Paul David left on 26th October and returned on 31st. The trip was immensely enjoyable. Three days were spent in Mysore and one day at Bangalore.

Another distinguishing and novel feature of the Association is its entrance into the Madras Inter-collegiate Economics Association. This Association is making arrangements for a three-day student convention to discuss the Five Year Plan and on 17th November, the students of all colleges in the city will meet in our college t discuss 'Agriculture and Industry in the National Plan.'

We are proud to tell that one of the members of our Association is the student-chairman of the College Union and two others are in the College Debating Team.

As our learned professor Dr Paul, a dynamic and revolutionary figure in the Economics Department, had to leave us, we welcomed back our old professor Mr Subbarama Iyer whose hand now successfully guides us. We thank the members of the staff of the Economics Department

and all the members of the Association for their co-operation and help.

A. V. RAMANA RAO,
S. LALITHAMBIKA,
Joint-Secretaries.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

President—Mr K. Damodaran Tampan, M.SC.
Student-Chairman—
H. P. Chandrashekara Shetty, IV B.SC. (Hons.).
Secretary—T. Sundaramurthy, IV. B.SC.
Treasurer—K. N. A. Narayanan, III B.SC. (Hons.)

The above Society was inaugurated for the year 1951-52 on 6th August 1951 under the Presidentship of Sri K. Damodaran Tampan, M.SC. The student-chairman delivered a lecture on 'Inheritance of acquired characters' and the secretary on 'Animal courtship'. The lectures were quite interesting and were much appreciated by the audience.

The Zoology department had to part with two of the leading lecturers who had to leave the College for higher studies. Mr S. V. Job, proceeded to America to study at the Toronto University. Soon after Mr M. B. Madiah left for England for higher studies at King's College, London. They have been replaced by Messrs G. J. Phanuel, John P. Nainan and K. Karunakaran, who have become the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

A meeting of the Society was held on 2nd November presided over by our President. On this occasion the speaker Dr T. S. Sadasivan, Director of Botany, University of Madras gave us an interesting talk on 'Some aspects of wilt diseases in plants'. Arrangements are being made to exhibit some information films from the United States Information Service and British Information Service.

I take this opportunity to thank the President and Vice-Presidents for the keen interest and enthusiasm they have shown in the working of the Society, and all the members of the Society for their co-operation, lacking which the work of the Society would end in failure.

T. SUNDARAMURTHY,
Secretary.

THE FINE ARTS SOCIETY

Office-bearers.

Patron—Dr. M. A. Thangaraj, M.A., Ph.D.
President—Sri P. S. Varadachari, M.A., M.SC.
Secretaries—P. Ranjitha,
K. N. A. Narayanan,
Assistant Secretary—K. Lakshimi Narayanan.

Executive Committee :—

N. Nageswaran (Union Chairman)
P. Ramachandran
V. Radhakrishnan
R. Venkataraman
R. Sundaresan
G. S. Kailasam
T. Jaganathan
S. Panchabakesan
Miss Lalithambika.

We have great pleasure in reporting our activities to the Magazine. As soon as the committee was formed at the beginning of this year the secretaries were successful in fixing up programmes for the first term.

On August 2nd, Sri M. L. Vasantha Kumari gave a music performance. She thrilled the whole audience with her melodious voice. She was ably accompanied by Sri R. S. Gopalakrishnan on the violin and Sri T. Krishnamurthy on the mridangam.

On 1st October there was a Bharata Natyam and Abinayam recital by Hemamalini Vijayaraghavan. The artiste showed her ability in signifying the 'Mudras' of the art. The 'Rasa Bhava' or the expressive mood of the artiste was indeed good. Miss Padmini Vijayaraghavan, B.A. (HONS.) sang padoms.

A music competition was held on October 6th to select a team to represent our College in the Inter-Collegiate music competition. Miss S. Pankajam and V. I. Subramaniam were selected.

The Inter-Collegiate music competition for the award of the Pennathur Visalakshi Rolling Cup was held on October 26th. Seven colleges participated in the competition. We had three distinguished men as judges. They were Sangeetha Kalanidhi T. V. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Professor R. Srinivasan, M.A. and Sangeetha Kalanidhi Vidwan Mudikontan Venkata Rama Iyer.

The first, second and lady's prizes were awarded to Mr K. Padmanaban (Law) A. Venkita Ramanan (M.I.T.) and Miss T. Sarasaja (Q.M.C.) respectively. The Rolling cup was awarded to the Law College.

Professor R. Srinivasan commented on the competition and Sri T. V. Subba Rao distributed the prizes. A large audience was present.

We have great pleasure in announcing our programmes for the second term. On 10th November Kumari (Baby) Kamala, distinguished dancer of South India, will give a Bharata Natyam and Abhinayam recital. Sri P. Leela and party will give a music performance on November 24th.

We hope that members will extend to us the same spirit of co-operation as before, especially during the performances.

P. Ranjitha,
K. N. A. Narayanan,
Secretaries.

TAMIL PERAVAI

The Office-bearers for the year 1951-52.

President—
Thiru P. Alalasundaram Chettiar, M.A.

Vice-President—
Thiru G. Vadivelayutham, B.A. (Hons.)

Student-Chairman—V. Ponnambalam.

Secretary—J. Thangamuthu.

Assistant Secretary—
M. V. Somasundaram.

The class representatives:
P. Narayanan—IV B.A. class.
S. Ramanathan—III B.A. class.
J. Jeyasekaran Stanley—B.A. (Hons.) classes.
P. Arthur Jesudoss—B.Sc. (Hons). and B.Sc. classes.
M. Kandasamy—II class
C. T. Chidambaram—II class.
J. R. Ramanathan—I class.
G. Gopalakrishnamoorthy—I class.

The inaugural meeting of the Tamil Peravai was held on 20th July in the Anderson Hall. Thiru P. Alalasundaram Chettiar presided over the function and Thiru L. Krishnaswamy Bharathi, M.A., B.L., (Member of the Union Parliament) delivered the inaugural address on 'The Future of our Mother tongue.' At a meeting held on 1st August a reception was given to our newly appointed Tamil lecturer Thiru G. Vadivelayutham, B.A. (Hons.). After that under his presidentship a debate was held on the proposition 'It is better for India to be in the Anglo-American Bloc than in the Soviet Bloc'; the opposition won by a narrow majority. At Selaiyur Hall on 13th August we had a meeting over which the student-chairman presided. At the meeting Miss Mary Masilamani Ammaiar, M.A., L.T., (Professor of Tamil, Women's Christian College) spoke on her experiences in the western countries. At the same meeting a condolence resolution was passed in memory of one of our members, Abdul Samath, who passed away this year. On 24th August a meeting with the student-chairman in the chair was held to mourn the death of Thiru V. Rangasamy Ayyangar (வ. ரா.) At the meeting Thiru P. Alalasundaram Chettiar, Thiru G. Vadivelayutham, S. Ekambara Simman and K. Veeraraghavan spoke about the life and the works of வ. ரா. A condolence resolution was also moved and sent to the bereaved family. On 27th August a debate was conducted, under the presidentship of the student-chairman, on the proposition 'Arranged marriages are better than love marriages.' The opposition won by a very narrow majority.

In the second term a music competition in Bharathi's songs, in connection with the

Bharathi Day celebrations, was held on 28th September. P. Narayanan won the first prize and Louis Jacob Scudder got the second prize; and the prize for the lady-students was awarded to Miss S. Lalithambika. The Bharathi Day celebrations took place on 15th October at the Bishop Heber Hall. The student-chairman presided and Thiru S. Satchitanandam, Pillai, B.A., L.T., (Ex-registrar of the Annamalai University) spoke about the poet Bharathiar and gave away the prizes to the winners of the music competition. At a special debate conducted on October 18 N. Nageswaran, K. Veeraraghavan, D. Sivaraman, T. Ponnuthurai and A. Besant Creeper Raj were selected to represent our college at the inter-collegiate debates. On 23rd October a meeting was held at St. Thomas's Hall at which our 'Radical Poet' Bharathidasan (the poet of the renaissance) delivered a talk on 'the Mind of Valluvar.' The student-chairman presided over the meeting.

With a view to celebrating the forthcoming Tamilar Thirunal (Pongal) on 14th Jan. '52 a drama committee consisting of five members (D. Sivaraman, S. Ekambara Simman, S. Ramanathan, M. V. Somasundaram and E. Sankara Pillai) has been appointed to be in charge of the drama which is to be staged on the occasion. All the members are requested to co-operate with us to make the celebration of Tamilar Thirunal a success.

Before concluding we take this opportunity to thank the Fine Arts Society for the first prize they awarded for the music competition. We also wish to thank Thiru P. Alalasundaram Chettiar and Thiru G. Vadivelayutham for the help and advice that they have given us.

J. THANGAMUTHU,
Secretary.

M. V. SOMASUNDARAM,
Asst. Secretary.

KARNATAKA BHASHABHIVARDHINI SANGHAM

The Sangham resumed its activities for this academic year when it met on 13-7-51 with Sri K. Narasinga Rao, M.A., B.O.L., L.T., in the chair. The following office-bearers were elected.

President-Sri K. Narasinga Rao, M.A., B.O.L., L.T.
Vice-President—Sri G. R. Karat, B.A. (Hons.)
Student—Chairman—B. S. Das. IV B.A.
Treasurer—C. K. Ganapathi, IV B.A.
Class Representatives :
B. K. Medappa.
P. M. Nanayya.
L. N. Hegde.
C. A. Gupta.
Secretaries :
A. P. Ayappa.
C. Mruthyunjayappa.

The inaugural function took place on 14-8-51 in Selaiyur Hall when Sri Padmanabha Bhat, M.A., Kannada Lecturer, Government Arts College, delivered an interesting lecture on 'The affinity between Sanskrit and Kannada Literature'. The student-chairman presided.

The activities for the first term were terminated when the Sangham met in Bishop Heber Hall on 29-8-51. Janab S. H. Hussain Sahib, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., made an impressive speech on 'Karnataka Students in the Indian Union'. The speaker emphasised the necessity of Adult Education which was of utmost importance in understanding the growing needs of the country. The meeting was presided over by Sri B. Anantha Char, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.

The second term commenced with bubbling enthusiasm. A debate was held in Arts Block on 17-10-51, the proposition being, 'Legislation is the best way for introducing Social Reforms.' A. P. Appanna and A. P. Ayappa were selected to represent our College Sangham in the Inter-collegiate debate to be held at Mangalore. We sincerely hope that they will come out successful with flying colours.

With our beloved pandit, Sri K. Narasinga Rao, M.A., B.O.L., L.T., and Sri G. R. Karat, B.A. (Hons.), at the helm of affairs, we feel assured that the Sangham would be guided on the path of victory. If it were not for them, the Sangham would have been greatly hampered and we thank them for their immense help. We thank also the committee members and other office-bearers for their enthusiasm and co-operation.

C. MRUTHYUNJAYAPPA,
A. P. AYAPPA,
Secretaries.

MALAYALEE ASSOCIATION

In the beginning of this year there were symptoms of keen contest for the Secretaryships of the Malayalee Association. It ultimately ended in the unopposed election of P. K. Mathew, IV B.A., as the secretary for the year. This was a departure from the tradition since in the previous years there were joint secretaries.

An extraordinary meeting of the Malayalees was held on 8th August '51 with Mr Thomas David, M.A., in the chair. Mr Damodaran Tampan, M.SC. was unanimously elected as president and Mr C. P. Vasudevan, treasurer. The working committee for the current year was formed with the following members: Kochubalan Nair, B.A., Mammen Varghese, Varghese Mammen, M. C. George, Thomas Ipe, Mathew Oommen, E. R. Jayapal, V. K. Muralidharan.

The Association was inaugurated by Dr Chelanattu Achutha Menon, on 24-8-'51 in the Selaiyur Hall Theatre. Dr S. K. Nair and Dr K. M. George, on whom doctorate degrees were conferred recently, were congratulated in due form by Mr Ashtamoorthy Namboothiripad. Dr S. K. Nair and Dr K. M. George replied and the meeting ended with the vote of thanks by the Secretary. As the election was held very late we could not do any more work during the first term. We hope to do it during the second and third terms.

On 30th Oct. the annual day of our Association was celebrated on a grand scale. Thikkurisi Sukumaran Nair, the chief guest of the occasion, gave a delightful speech. A variety entertainment followed. 'Tharangangal'—a Malayalam drama—was staged and was well appreciated. It is also remarkable that the lady members of the Association contributed an item. Their 'boat song' about the Association was quite in keeping with the occasion. I must heartily thank them for their hearty co-operation in all the activities of our Association. The orchestra from Selaiyur Hall was very good and the loud applause of the audience bore an eloquent testimony to the fact. My hearty thanks are due to Kochubalan Nair, B.A., who was the director of the drama, Mani M. Chacko who was in charge of the entertainments, and C. P. Vasudevan, the treasurer of the Association. My thanks are also due to P. J. Kurian, Thomas Joseph, Raju John and all the working committee members.

The success of our activities this year is in no small share due to the guidance of our able and enthusiastic president. I will be failing in my duty if I do not express my sincere gratitude to Dr K. M. George and Vidwan P. A. Varier, B.O.L., for their valuable help and guidance.

P. K. MATHEW,
Secretary.

ANDHRA BHASHABIRANJANI SANGHAMU

The following are the office-bearers for the year 1951-52.

Patron—Prof. S. P. Adinarayan, M.A., M.LITT.

President—Sri P. R. P. Francis, M.A.

Vice-President—Sri A. C. Kamakshi Rao, M.A.

Student-Chairman—Sri M. Ramakrishna Raju.

Secretary—Sri M. Elia Peter.

Assistant Secretary—Sri K. Subba Reddy.

We began our activities early this year by holding an informal gathering where all the new members were welcomed and introduced to the Association. We had our inaugural function on 8th August when Mr Sri Sri, a great modern Telugu poet, spoke on 'Tradition and Experiment'. Sri K. Narasinga Rao, M.A., B.O.L., L.T., presided. Sri P. R. P. Francis, M.A., our President, gave the welcome speech. At our next meeting, Sri V.V. Krishna Sarma, another eminent author, spoke on 'Telugu poetry—ancient and modern'.

We had several debates this year on topics of modern interest. There were interesting debates on 'Social progress should precede political progress' and 'Under the present circumstances the creation of the Andhra Province is detrimental to the interests of our country'. Our meetings and debates have been well attended. The following have been selected to represent our college in the Inter-collegiate oratorical contests: Y. Venkata Reddy, K. Basaweswara Rao, G. Basava Raju and B. V. Appa Rao. We are glad to note that G. Basava Raju won the second prize in the Telugu oratorical contest held by the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha.

In the dramatic field, we are very active. T. B. Ramamurthy is in charge of this activity. Our Association is taking part in the Inter-collegiate one-act play competitions during the cultural weeks conducted by the Madras Telugu Organisation and Pachaiyappa's College. Our thanks to Sri M. Abel, M.A., and Sri B. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., M.SC., for their kind help and encouragement. We are also taking part in the Inter-collegiate music competitions.* Even here our chances are very bright.

My thanks to our President, Sri P. R. P. Francis, who is guiding us in every way and to all the members of the Executive Committee for their support. With the cooperation of all the members and staff-advisers, the Association hopes to have a successful year.

M. ELIA PETER,
Secretary.

THE QUIZ AND YOUTH FORUM LEAGUE.

President. The Rev. G. C. Martin.

An increase in the number of QUIZ enthusiasts this year has helped our College maintain its leadership among all city colleges. It may be remembered, by senior students, that this College has been the champion in these QUIZ programmes, for the past three consecutive years.

My predecesser, R. Dwarakanath, found it hard to give a chance to all the students who had enrolled, since the list was long and the programmes only fortnightly; I feel I too will have to face the same difficulty inasmuch as, as I said, the number of QUIZ enthusiasts has increased. The Ladies of our college are more 'QUIZZY' (to quote my predecessor) this year than they were last year. It should be said that there has, this year, been more and better response from them to the League's invitations than there was last year.

It will come as nothing unexpected to past and senior (present) students that Christian College (upto date) leads all the rest with 27½ points to its credit. At this rate this year we can be sure of a bumper 'harvest', thereby creating another record, but this time in aggregate of points.

Dwarakanath's contribution during his period of captaincy, to the League and thereby to the College in the QUIZ sphere, by way of scoring of points and selecting of participants does really merit mention in these pages. J. K. Jacob also made a valuable contribution at an opportune moment.

Miss Kamala Supramaniam represented our College at a session of the Youth Forum discussing 'Accent on Science.'

Last, but not least, must be acknowledged with sincere thanks, the services rendered by Mr T. K. Thomas, M.A., which are characterised by the two qualities spontaneity and cheerful willingness.

C. T. DAVID,
Captain.

* T. B. Ramamurthy won the first prize in the music competition held in the Law College recently.

ATHLETICS

TENNIS CLUB

The popularity of tennis in this College was again proved by the rush for membership which reached 62. Rev. G. C. Martin is our present president in the place of Mr S. V. Job, who left for Canada for higher studies.

I am glad to say that our representatives, George Oommen and myself, have won 4 out of 6 Inter-collegiate matches. Particularly George Oommen has been showing fine form in all the matches. There are many good players like A. E. Subramanian, V. Kamesh, 'Sathy' James, Narasimhamurthy and K. S. Duleep, who can really make the grade with a little more concentration.

We are conducting the inter-hall and college tournaments this year, which I hope will evoke the keenest interest.

May I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the President Rev. G. C. Martin and Mr C. A. Abraham, for all the guidance and help they have rendered to the club.

C. K. GANAPATHY,
Secretary.

FOOTBALL

The College eleven was selected after a series of trials. K. C. Cherian, last year's Captain, and a few others had left our ranks.

The new finds this year include 'Mani' Gopalakrishnan who plays at inside right. He has good ball control and is an attacking forward. J. Chandran, a youngster, is the right winger and plays a delightful game. Joy Jacob is the left-winger and has good speed. In the half line K. O. Thomas and Gopalakrishnan are dependable. The deep defenders are S. Kamath and K. Gopinath. Both have hefty kicks—with constant practice they are sure to do well. In the goal, N. K. Sivaraj and Prabhakaran are shaping well. On the whole our defence is rather weak. Probably this accounts for some of our defeats in the Inter-Collegiate League Soccer Tournaments.

The old players of the team are K. R. Mekhri, leader of the attack, and Babu Abraham. Both these players have done their best for the Team. The former is the main scorer of the team.

C. R. D. James skippered the Madras University Football Team which took part in the All India Inter-University Soccer Tournament at Cuttack, Orissa.

We started the season with a number of friendly matches, opening with a decisive victory over the Chromeco Eleven and losing to Charles's Eleven by the odd goal in seven. We fared not so well in the Inter-Collegiate League having lost three matches in six.

Beat		
Indian Medicals	by	8 : 0
Engineers		1 : 0
C. N. T.		11 : 0
Lost to		
Stanley	by	5 : 2
Veterinary		3 : 2
Loyola		3 : 1

The Team is looking forward to the Wilson Cup Knock-out Tournament with determination.

The President Rev. J. R. Macphail showed great interest in the team. He was present for all the home matches. The Team always had the advice and guidance of Mr C. A. Abraham who showed a keen interest in us.

C. R. D. JAMES,
Captain.

HOCKEY

As usual the year started with quite a number of students turning up for practice regularly. But it is a matter for regret that the enthusiasm of many lasted only till the selection of the College Team was made. The standard of many of the players was mediocre but they seemed to have been under the delusion that their brawn and rashness would carry them into the team. After a good filtering, the team was formed with 14 players. Even in the team some

players seem to be so much occupied with the gratifying idea of being in the team that they do not seem to be giving their best in the matches. We had a number of practice matches. The practice stood us in good stead and it was easy for us to defeat the Engineering College by 1–0. We drew the next match with Stanley Medical College—4 each. Later we had easy victories over the Indian Medical College, and Madràs Veterinary College. The next match was with Loyola College, in which we faced a thorough defeat at their hands.

Our goal keeper has played well on a few occasions, and displayed keen anticipation in the match against Loyola. Our half backs played consistently well in all the matches. Among our forwards both the left-in and right-in evinced a very keen interest and put their heart and soul into the game in all matches. Both the wingers have speed and stamina but have to improve their finish.

P. P. Kushalappa and K. K. Ponnappa have been selected from our College to represent the University Team. We hope to give a better account of ourselves in the forthcoming knock-out tournaments for the Stokes Shield.

My thanks are due to Mr Paul David who has been kind enough to act as Umpire in every match that was played here.

P. P. Kushalappa,
Captain.

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COLLEGE SERVICE

PREACHERS

FIRST TERM

July	1	Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd
,,	8	Mr S. P. Adinarayan
,,	15	Rev. Satya Joseph, C.S.I. missionary to Papua
,,	22	Rev. H. E. C. Pettet, Presbyter, C.S.I., Tambaram
,,	29	Rev. J. R. Macphail
August	5	Rev. G. Paul David
,,	12	Rev. D. Chellappa, Headmaster, St Paul's High School
,,	19	Rev. G. Paul David
,,	26	Mr C. Devanesen
September	2	Rev. G. C. Martin
,,	9	Rev. V. M. Thomas

SECOND TERM

September	30	Rev. J. R. Macphail
October	7	Dr M. A. Thangaraj
,,	14	Rev. J. D. Asirvadam (N.M.S. Sunday)
,,	21	Dr W. F. Kibble
,,	28	Mr Noble Rajamoni
November	4	Rev. G. Paul David
,,	11	Rev. T. R. Foulger, Principal, Meston College
,,	18	Mr C. Devanesen
,,	25	Rev. G. C. Martin
December	2	Rev. Dr A. J. Boyd

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